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JULY-OCTOBER 1947

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ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS

By SIR CYRIL Fox, Ph.D., F.B.A., President

[Delivered 23rd April 1947, St. George's Day]

I have not found it easy, in the annual chronicles which I have already had the honour to recount, to decide which activity, which occasion, should have pride of place. In preparing this third anniversary address I had no doubts; the increased comfort provided for Fellows (until heating of any sort was denied us) is my opening theme. I extol not only the improved lighting but more particularly the circulating warmth in the library during the past severe winter. The effect on Man of radiant heat in a library may, I hope, be likened to that of sherris sack in a tavern, concerning which you will recall the immortal prognosis: 'it ascends even into the brain, making it apprehensive, quick, forgetive, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes'.

This is a high matter; a library's routine is necessarily at a lower level. Our library rules have been revised in the general interest of Fellows; and I hope each one of you will have received a printed copy of the revision for your guidance. The subject catalogue has been re-spaced, and as part of the general rearrangement foreign periodicals have been grouped in one of the galleries in the main library. A satisfactory start has been made with the large arrears of binding caused by

the war.

Finance. The finance of institutions such as ours presents difficult problems, in periods of instability in prices and wages. The Council must provide fair salaries and fair wages for the staff that serves us so well, and be ready to face the cost of pensions as occasion arises. Our bill for printing has greatly increased, and is still rising. To meet this situation, Fellows of the Society have during the past year responded well to the urgent appeals of our Treasurer to enter into covenants in respect of their annual subscriptions, and this has increased the Society's income by £1,500. As our Income and Expenditure Account shows, this public-spirited effort gives us a balance of £176 on the right side for 1945-6; the Treasurer's remarks will have shown that our future would be more secure if more Fellows should think it well to enter into these covenants—two hundred additional agreements would bring in a further £750 a year. We do not want to curtail our activities, our research grants, or our publications; or to propose the raising of subscription and entrance fees; but the Treasurer advises us that the foreseeable trends mentioned, and in addition the effect of Treasury policy on our investment income, may necessitate consideration being given to some one or more of these alternatives.

Procedure. The Council having been advised that the war-time powers conferred by the Chartered Bodies (Emergency Powers) Acts, 1939 and 1944, are no longer operative, it was necessary to increase the number of members of Council whose term of office expires to-day to ten.¹

The question of the times of meetings has again been discussed by the Council, and the maintenance, till the May meeting at all events, of 5 o'clock as a suitable hour has been agreed. Twenty-one meetings have been held during the year.

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Papers read. The Proceedings of this Society are printed, so that communications laid before us in a given year and the names of their authors are readily available to all Fellows. It occurred to me, however, that an objective analysis of those made since the previous Anniversary might usefully form part of the address from the Chair, as revealing the trends of the interests of Fellows of the Society actively

engaged in extending our knowledge of the past.

Field Archaeology is well represented by six papers: on 'The Ebbsfleet Valley, Kent, and its contained Prehistoric Cultures', on 'Viking Burials in the Isle of Man', on 'Objects from the Early Monastic Site at Tintagel, Cornwall', on 'Excavations in the Norman Castle at Ascot Doyley, Oxfordshire', and, in the Near East, on 'Hittite Military Roads' and on 'Excavations at Atchana-Alalakh'. To this series may be added, '"Resistivity Surveying", a New Method for Field Archaeology'. Environmental Archaeology is represented by the 'Development of Fishing in Prehistoric Europe'. There is one paper on early history: 'The Origin and Expansion of Carthage'. Dark Age studies are represented by 'Early Christian Inscribed and Sculptured Monuments in Wales'; medieval studies by 'The Background of the Bronze Effigies in Westminster Abbey', by 'Stukeley's Lamp: the Society's Badge and its Origin', by 'The Church of St. Oswald at Zug', and by 'The Shadow as a Charge in Heraldry'.

Architecture is represented by two papers, 'House Architecture in Oxford' and 'Christian Antiquities of Northern Ethiopia'. Under the heading of Records pictorial and literary come 'Building by King Henry III', 'The Obedientiary System in the Cathedral Priory of Ely', and 'The Field of the Cloth of Gold and Henry VIII's Pageant Pictures'. Antiquarianism is triumphant in 'John Rous and

Guy's Cliff'.

How great a range of interest is here set out! I reckon the twenty communications involve nine distinct branches of knowledge, or of methods of approach thereto. There must be many ways of classifying other than that I have adopted; none could hide the range and variety that makes our Society so living an organism.

Under this heading reference should also be made to a unique occasion, the exhibition in the Society's rooms of an archaeological film, *The Beginning of History*, compèred by our Fellow Mrs. Jacquetta Hawkes. This film is part of an experiment now being sponsored by the Ministry of Education to provide films for use in schools: its theme is the development of civilization in prehistoric Britain.

Exhibitions. Outstanding exhibits during the year have been an eighth-century leather belt in bronze sheath with enamelled and embossed ornaments from

¹ The Lord President of the Council revoked as from 30th April 1947 the directions given under the Act in the case of the Society.

Moylough, Co. Sligo, by permission of the Museum of National Antiquities, Dublin, the Rous Roll, by courtesy of the College of Arms, and 'The Drawings of Monuments and Arms in Kent, 1628-34', by Sir Edward Dering, recently bought by the Society. The large camera designed for photographing roof bosses that has been presented to the Society by our Fellow Mr. C. J. P. Cave was also shown.

The Progress of Archaeology. I ventured in my first (1945) Anniversary Address to interpret the signs of the times as indicating a rapid advance of the science and practice of Archaeology in public appreciation. This has been shown with remarkable clarity during the past year. I would first cite the establishment of a Professorship of European Archaeology at Oxford, the first holder of the Chair being Professor Christopher Hawkes, Fellow; then of University of London Professorships tenable at the Institute of Archaeology, the first holders being Professor V. G. Childe, Vice-President, and Dr. F. Zeuner. The establishment on a secure and ample financial basis, by the University of London, of this institute so closely associated in faith and hope with our late Fellow Mrs. T. V. Wheeler must give, I am sure, great satisfaction to the Society.

H.M. Treasury is recommending grants for the creation or development of British Institutes of archaeological research at Ankara, Baghdad, and Cairo on the

lines of the Schools at Rome and Athens.

Lastly I would express the pleasure with which we listened-in to the succession of eight able and authoritative broadcasts on archaeological subjects in the newly established Third Programme of the B.B.C., all by Fellows of the Society, which is being followed this year by a second series entitled 'The Archaeologist', on the West Regional wave-length; both series are arranged by our Fellow Dr. Glyn Daniel.

Architectural and Historical Monuments. This Society cannot but be specially interested in the fate of the shattered churches in the City of London. Fellows have been prominent in the City Church controversies of the past, and are helping to solve the problems of the present. The Bishop of London's Commission under the chairmanship of Lord Merriman has now issued its final report, recommending that of the twenty bombed churches, eleven, including all the famous ones, should be rebuilt or restored. It is hoped that the list will receive a sufficient measure of

approval for agreed action.

The losses by bombing and by fire in the war have quickened the interest of ministries and local authorities in town architecture; the pioneer thought and work on the problems involved in preservation, carried on for two generations in this country by archaeological, architectural, and cultural societies and by individuals, is now yielding a rich reward in protective legislation, supported by public opinion fostered by these activities. How sound that opinion is can be readily gauged by those Fellows who are actively interested in the subject; it is well illustrated in the inaugural address by the Archbishop of York to the newly formed York Civic Trust. His Grace remarked that of the four enemies of ancient buildings ignorance was the greatest; unskilled people thought they were improving and restoring when they were ruining and destroying. It is also illustrated by the favourable reception given by the Government to the Report of the Gorell Committee on the

Regent's Park Terraces. This report recommends that, as very notable examples of

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civic design, these should be preserved, and for residential use.

I refer briefly to two matters in connexion with the appeal in my last Anniversary Address for co-ordinating research on regional styles of architecture in Britain. It is well known that limitations of site and position imposed variations in plan in hall-houses in towns and castles; but the examination of small fifteenth-century halls in a rural county show that considerable variations in layout are possible where planning is apparently unimpeded. Only by correlation of plans of halls to the same scale from all over the country can the norm, or rather the range of variation within what can be considered the norm, be determined, and the significance of structures outside this range assessed. In the hall proper, a spere-truss is known to be a western feature; it is one of the few characters that are geographically defined. The distribution of the gallery over the screens passage, on the other hand, though by no means universal, has, I think, not been determined. In some hall houses the kitchen is integral with the structure, in others not; is this differentiation regional? Sir Alfred Clapham tells me that in Westmorland there are stone halls without any trace of a kitchen—a wooden structure in the courtyard is indicated. Again, the division of the solar wing into two floors is certainly usual, but occasionally a retiring room (or storeroom?) like the hall open to the roof, on the ground floor, seems all that was provided. Is this a local characteristic? Lastly, town houses and castles apart, how extensive is the distribution of the first-floor hall, or rather the hall with undercroft?

The hall-house has such a long and important history that a full scientific

analysis and synthesis of British examples is very much to be desired.

We all know that the revival of agriculture as a vital industry in this country makes it probable that there will be in our lifetime much replacement of old farmhouses and steadings. Such probable loss of knowledge of the history of regional styles and of social and economic history as illustrated by layout lends interest to an effort, now in progress with Government support, to raise money for the establishment of a Folk Museum in Wales. It will be planned on the lines of the northern Folk Museums, I would say on that of Bygdöy rather than Skansen. The acquisition by the National Museum of Wales of St. Fagans Castle and 100 acres (mainly by the generous gift of Lord Plymouth) will enable a very extensive range of building styles in Wales, regional in respect of plan and of structure, to be illustrated, and the interaction of intrusive, and native, craftsmanship to be studied. Correlated with this museum development, field research and scientific record will, it is hoped, receive a fresh impetus in Wales.

Art and Monuments in Europe. In the last anniversary address reference was made to the first of a series of booklets published through the Stationery Office by the British Committee on the Preservation and Restitution of Works of Art . . . in Enemy Hands, of which Lord Macmillan is Chairman, and our Director Honorary Secretary. During 1946 Part II of Works of Art in Italy and volumes on works of art in Austria, Germany, Greece, and Malta have been published, the two former dealing of course with the British zone only. The volumes not only record the wreckage of war, but the efforts, European in scope, being made under great difficulties, by

or with the aid of this country's money and the trained and energetic competence of its humanists, to repair and restore such ravages. They hopefully, nay, triumphantly, illustrate in one field of selfless endeavour our appreciation of Europe as a cultural entity, and our sense of its importance to ourselves. The Government, the Committee, and the field staffs deserve the thanks of such a fellowship as this.

Ancient India. The Anniversary is not the occasion for a survey of current literature, but I think you will approve my mention of a new venture, Ancient India, two numbers of which have now been published. They show that our one-time Director, and Gold Medallist, has established in the Department he controls, the Archaeological Survey of India, the high technique of field research and excavation developed, so largely by himself, in this country between the wars; the excavations at Arikamedu near Pondicherry in particular, where Arretine ware is associated with local pottery and other artifacts, initiates precise dating for the cultural sequence in India.

Aspects of Research in Britain. I hope an active welcome will be given by Fellows to the scheme for research on linear earthworks, now that suggestions for coordinating the field work on them are in print (Antiquaries Journal, October, 1946) and available from the Assistant Secretary on request in pamphlet form. I am sure that field work which results, as I hope it may, in improvement and development of the technique discussed in that article will yield important groupings of these 'running earthworks', potentially so important for our early history, and frequently so difficult to date.

Reconstructions. I urged last year that we archaeologists, as a matter of field, desk, and workshop routine, should capitalize our knowledge of structures, fixed or movable, as that knowledge arises. I am now going to practise my preachment.

Here is the model of a British chariot (pls. xvII, xvIII b) made for the National Museum of Wales, which, whatever may be said about it as a scientific reconstruction, is a work of art by a superb craftsman who should be named here, Mr. H. R. Waiting, of Slough, Bucks.: the scale is \(\frac{1}{8}\). As I remarked in 1944 in this room, the Llyn Cerrig (Anglesey) Early Iron Age deposit is overwhelmingly military in character, the technique illustrated being almost certainly chariot warfare, or peace-time display by chieftainry mounted in chariots. In the National Museum of Wales there is one 3-ft. iron tire and tire segments sufficient in total length to prove that no less than ten vehicles, assuming all to be two-wheeled, were thrown into the lake; nave-hoops and finely wrought bridle-bits are numerous, terrets and linch pins and horn-caps occur, and there is a piece of a pole reinforced with iron to take the yoke-bar. You will then appreciate that a report on Llyn Cerrig could not seem adequate unless it included a reconstruction of a Celtic chariot. On the table are measured drawings from which Mr. Waiting made his model (fig. 1); slight modifications were introduced when my theoretical craftsmanship was studied by him. Some of the measurements, such as those of the wheels (3 ft.) and wheel-base (4 ft. 6 in.), were easy to obtain, others, such as the length of the pole, and the shape of the yoke and body, less certain. The data were sought, Llyn Cerrig apart, primarily and with but little success in the Yorkshire chariot graves, secondarily in those of the Marne region and the middle Rhineland. Since no Celtic pony yokes seem to have survived

either here or on the Continent, the form of yoke chosen is based on Gallo-Roman sculpture and Irish saga; as for the side-screens of the vehicle, a famous coin

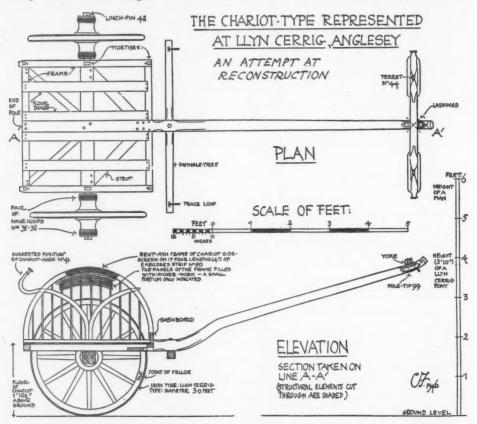
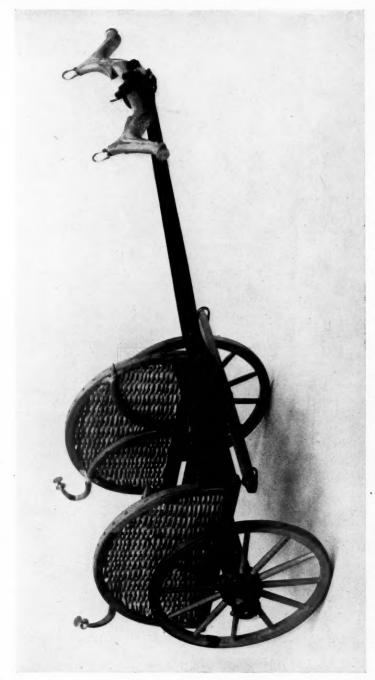


Fig. 1. Plan and elevation of British chariot, based on Llyn Cerrig and other data. (After fig. 13, A Find of the Early Iron Age from . . . Anglesey, National Museum of Wales, 1947.)

(pl. xVIII a)¹ and graves of the tribe of the Remi in Champagne provided evidence of a shape, and by inference of a structure, which seems to satisfy all the requirements.¹ The Y-shaped supports of the frame certainly provide a convincing base for the

I Our Fellow Mr. John Allan, in kind response to a request for information about this coin, familiar to readers of Déchelette's *Manuel* (ii, Fig. 504, p. I 190), writes: 'None of the authorities gives a very definite date for this coin of the Remi. One would put it about the middle of the first century B.C.—say, between 60 and 30 B.C. If, as has been suggested with great probability, the three heads are

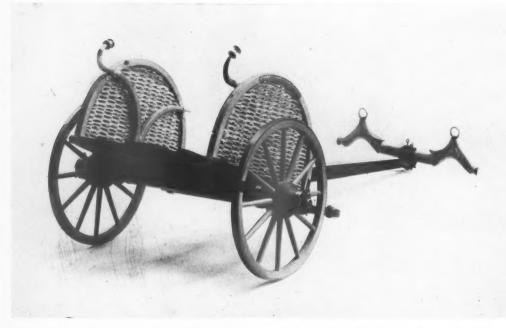
taken from a coin with the heads of the Triumvirs, Octavian, Antony and Lepidus, it would be later than 43 B.C. The chariot might have been copied any time from 150 to 50 B.C. While usually in this very common type we have only the disjecta membra of the copy of a copy of the original chariot on a Roman denarius, we have here an attempt to represent a definite type of chariot.'



Model of a British chariot, front view. Prepared to scale of 1 in 8, for the National Museum of Wales, from drawings reproduced on Fig. 1, with minor structural modifications



a. Bronze coin of the Remi showing a chariot body of Gaulish type. (After Joseph Déchelette, Manuel d'Archéologie, ii, p. 1190, fig. 504, enlarged)



b. Model of a British chariot, back view. Prepared to scale of 1 in 8, for the National Museum of Wales

'horns', once described as axle-caps and now thought to be handholds, and the screens enable a place to be found for small mass-produced decorative bronzes, commonly occurring in late Celtic contexts in Britain. It has long been appreciated that an open body-form was inevitable when a technique such as Caesar describes had developed; neither the charioteer nor the fighting-man could dash out to the yoke and back, in full career or in combat, if the vehicle had the high front of the chariots of the Mediterranean littoral. Nor could the dead warrior be buried at full length on the chariot floor with his legs extending along the line of the pole, as in certain graves in Champagne.

We are experimenting with plywood ponies of Llyn Cerrig stature, and lay figures, to scale. But who knows what was worn in pre-Roman centuries on the Celtic (or celticized) fringe, lapped by the western sea? We are also considering the layout of the harness, the character of the collar, and the set of the trace-hooks, but the

difficulties are too great for conclusions to be submitted to you to-day.

The correlation of figure and model, however, did demonstrate that the Celtic chariot was as small as its Egyptian predecessor; the step-up from ground to floor is only I ft. Io½ in., and that floor is only 3 ft. square. Its astonishing manœuvrability, attested by contemporary record, is thus rendered possible. Its speed in roadless country, as Sir George Macdonald showed us in connexion with the Bar Hill (Scotland) find, depended on the remarkable technique of the Celtic wheel-wright illustrated on the model; the Llyn Cerrig finds enable us to add a rider that it depended also on the Celtic blacksmith. The tires were shrunk on as they are to-day and, what is more, are nail-less. One of the tire fragments from Llyn Cerrig kindly analysed for the National Museum of Wales by Dr. Maurice Cook of the Imperial Chemical Industries Laboratory was found to be not of wrought iron or of iron superficially carbonized, but of the finest steel, the 'double shear steel' of the Sheffield craftsmen, intentionally manufactured from ores carefully chosen. What a lot we archaeologists can owe, if we will, to such experts! How much they increase our respect for our remote forebears!

I conclude this overlong comment and my Address with a detail of craft technique probably unrecorded, supplied to me by Mr. Waiting apropos of the chariot wheel which he was copying, which had a single felloe bent into a circle: 'When I was a boy in Berkshire', an old-age pensioner remarked to him, 'umbrella handles were bent by pushing the straight rods into a muck heap for from 24 to 48 hours when they bent very easily, but needed to be tied across and left to set at least 8 and preferably 12 weeks.' Rightly or wrongly, I like to think of the ashen bars, adzed for our Llyn Cerrig wheels, being thus prepared in the common midden of the settlement, half-farm, half-workshop, where the Celtic wright of the first century

B.C. carried on his skilled, serviceable, and delightful trade.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN OXFORD¹

By W. A. PANTIN, F.S.A.

The development of domestic architecture in Oxford during the late medieval and sub-medieval periods, that is to say, from the fourteenth century to the eighteenth century, will be discussed in the following paper, with a double purpose in view. The first purpose is to report on a certain amount of research work done on old Oxford houses during the last ten years, in which a good many people have taken part.² The second purpose is to sketch a plan of campaign, or to indicate certain lines of investigation and classification, which might, I think, mutatis mutandis, be applied to other towns. We badly need a systematic survey of the old houses in various towns in England, with plans, elevations, sections, and analyses. This is particularly needed at a time when so much is in danger of destruction, and it is a work which one hopes the Society of Antiquaries may encourage.³

Oxford houses are a convenient subject for study, because there are a fair number of old houses surviving, though, alas, diminished and diminishing, and because they are remarkably well documented. There is a great wealth of charter material, leases, and rentals, of which much has been published for the Oxford Historical Society by Dr. H. E. Salter, who has also given us his very remarkable *Map of Medieval Oxford* (Oxford University Press, 1934), so that we know a great deal about the owners and occupiers of the houses, and can connect the architectural with the social history. There is also the fine series of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Oxford wills and inventories in the University Archives; and I should like to stress the value of inventories in particular for the study of domestic architecture. There are the returns of the hearth tax, window tax, and poll tax. And there are a

The following abbreviations are used in this article: H.M.C. = Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England), Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of Oxford, 1939; Old Houses = Old Houses in Oxford, ed. F. E. Howard, H. E. Salter, and C. M. Toynbee, for Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, 1914; O.H.S. = Oxford Historical Society. References are given at the end of the description of each house. There is a list of old houses in Oxford, drawn up for the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, in Oxoniensia, i, 196 ff. The National Buildings Record (37 Onslow Gardens, London, S.W. 7) contains many photographs of these Oxford houses.

² Many thanks are due to all those who have helped, either by taking part in the surveying, or by lending plans, drawings, and photographs: in particular, to Mr. P. S. Spokes, F.S.A., Mr. J. N. L. Myres, F.S.A., Mr. E. T. Long, F.S.A., to the members of the Oxford University Archaeological

Society, to Oxoniensia, to the Bodleian Library, to the National Buildings Record, to Mr. T. Rayson, F.S.A., Mr. Hubert Worthington, Miss Margaret Duffell, Mr. F. Russell Cox, Mr. H. Towner, Mr. S. H. H. Minn, and the Bursar of St. John's College, Oxford; and to the occupants of the houses concerned.

The London Survey has already nobly led the way, but on a rather more elaborate scale than one can hope to follow elsewhere. The Inventories of the Historical Monuments Commission are necessarily on a smaller scale, since they cover much larger areas. Perhaps the ideal scale for the purpose I have in mind can be seen in a foreign example: there have already appeared some thirty superb volumes of surveys of the old town houses of Switzerland, taken canton by canton, with numerous plans and photographs:—Das Bürgerhaus in der Schweiz, published by the Schweiz. Ingenieur- und Architectenverein (Orell Fussli Verlag, Zürich).

large number of drawings of buildings now altered or destroyed, particularly the drawings of J. C. Buckler (c. 1810–30). One difficulty may be mentioned: so many of the timber-framed buildings are plastered externally and internally that the tracing of the construction is difficult and sometimes has to be conjectural, except where there is the tragic opportunity of dissecting a doomed building.

(A) THE TOWN PLAN OF MEDIEVAL OXFORD

We shall not be able to understand the individual houses without examining the principles of town planning underlying medieval Oxford. Like most other early medieval English towns, Oxford was a piece of deliberate and mathematical 'planning'. It resembles a gridiron or chess-board, and consists of a series of roughly rectangular 'islands', lying alongside the great axial main streets. These islands, as can be seen from Dr. Salter's maps, are broken up into tenements, which vary very much in size. Normally the tenements are very long and narrow, 10 or 20 or 30 ft. wide by 200 or 250 ft. long, like, for instance, those in the High Street east of St. Mary's. Secondly there are some very small tenements, particularly shops, often 6 or 10 ft. wide by little greater depth, especially near Carfax, where the sites were most valuable. Thirdly there were some very large tenements, lying behind the fringe of small shops, and these were often occupied as academic halls or as inns

(as can still be seen in the Golden Cross).

A particular group of tenements can be studied in the site of the New Bodleian, in Broad Street, outside the city walls to the north (fig. 1). There was, in the first place, a row of houses along the street: and there was also the space at the back, the long narrow strips. No doubt in the middle ages these were only gardens. Even inside the walls there was much garden ground, for, as Lewis Mumford has pointed out, it is a mistake to regard overcrowding as a characteristic of medieval town planning.2 Most medieval English towns must have looked, from above, rather like garden suburbs; and this would be especially true of Oxford, which was in a state of decay from c. 1250 to c. 1550, when many tenements became garden plots.3 But from the late sixteenth century the vacant spaces were gradually built up with outhouses, workshops, cottages, and even rows of houses. In any case, whether the back space was left open or built up, it needed access, and for this reason almost every house has a side passage or 'entry' leading through to the back. Dr. Salter has suggested that the term 'entry', as applied to certain medieval houses in Oxford, meant a tenement only to be reached by diving down some such passage.

Another example of a complex of tenements can be seen in the block west of Oriel Street, of which a careful plan was made in 1814.4 Here we can see the row of houses on the High Street, with shops in front, and massive chimney-stacks in the middle; and the numerous side passages, leading to the long narrow yards at

³ H. E. Salter, Medieval Oxford (O.H.S. c, 1936), p. 87.

⁴ Reproduced in *Oriel College Records* (O.H.S. lxxxv, 1926), and *Oxford Balliol Deeds* (O.H.S. lxiv, 1913).

¹ Bodleian MS. Don. A. 2-3; Brit. Mus. MS. Add. 36374-6. There is a valuable card-index of views of Oxford in the Bodleian.

² Lewis Mumford, The Culture of Cities, Chapter i, §§ 8-10.

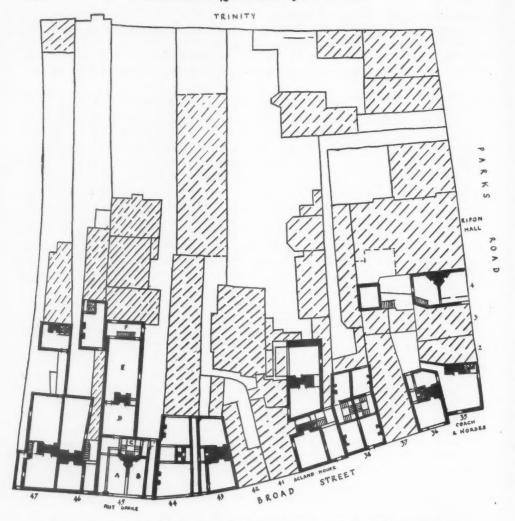


Fig. 1. Plan of the demolished houses in Broad Street, Oxford, on the site of the New Bodleian.

the back: typical of these was the westernmost, 'Swan Passage', with its row of seventeenth-century cottages.

These passages, turning off the main streets and threading through the 'islands', are a widespread feature of old towns; compare the 'Rows' at Yarmouth, the 'Wynds' and 'Closes' at Edinburgh. In some places, like Norwich and King's Lynn, the houses at the back are built round more spacious, square courtyards, such as Hampton Court at King's Lynn.

Loggan's air view of Oxford in 1675 shows very well the character of the town plan: the main streets, wide enough to accommodate markets; the narrower side streets; the numerous yards and passages; and the large amount of garden ground.

(B) THE DEVELOPMENT OF TYPES OF INDIVIDUAL HOUSES

Surviving examples of medieval houses are extremely rare in Oxford, but, on the other hand, examples from what may be called the 'sub-medieval' period, c. 1600-1750, are plentiful; in fact, one has the impression that Oxford was largely rebuilt in the early seventeenth century. The houses mentioned below are only given as specimens: the list is not meant to be exhaustive. I have not dealt with purely classical buildings like the Judge's Lodging or Vanbrugh House.

(I) Medieval houses

(a) Larger town houses, including academic halls

In certain medieval English towns we find a type of large town house, inhabited by a lay or ecclesiastical magnate, or a wealthy merchant, which is really a typical manor-house of the period, transplanted into the town, with necessary adaptations: such a house was often built round an inner courtyard, screened from the street by a fringe of tenements, and approached through an archway. A good example of this type is the fifteenth-century Strangers' Hall at Norwich, where the medieval house consisted of an open hall (over a cellar), with a two-story wing at the screens end, containing kitchen and buttery with chambers above; at a later date an adjoining tenement was taken in to form a parlour-wing at the high-table end of the hall. Crosby Hall, formerly at Bishopsgate, London, was a larger example of the orthodox manor-house type, consisting of a great hall with office-wing and great chamber-wing, ranged round a courtyard.2 St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, shows the same kind of plan used for a guild-hall.3 Arundel House, London, again represents a very much larger example of the same type.4

It may be doubted whether this type of the great town house of the magnate or merchant prince was to be found in medieval Oxford; at any rate, no example has survived.5 The great landlords of Oxford were religious houses like Oseney or Abingdon, who owned houses but did not occupy them. The larger town houses here were represented rather by the academic halls and by the inns. The academic halls were simply large town houses adapted for housing students. They were numerous and very important, for down to the sixteenth century nearly all graduates and undergraduates lived in such halls, and not in the colleges, which existed to serve a few graduates. Hence in order to understand how the mass of medieval

¹ Archaeological Journal, lxxx (1923), 331 and

² A. W. Clapham and W. H. Godfrey, Some Famous Buildings and Their Story, pp. 121 ff.

³ Archaeological Journal, lxxxiii (1926), 298 and plans.

⁴ Archaeologia, lxxii (1921-2), 243 ff.; cf. ibid. lxxi (1920-1), 17 ff.; lxxiii (1922-3), 1 ff.; lxxiv

^{(1923-4), 137} ff., for other London houses.

5 Dr. H. E. Salter tells me that the Oxford properties which in Domesday belonged to bishops and nobles, by the year 1279 (Hundred Rolls) had been sold; in some cases they still paid a few pence quitrent, but the barons and bishops had no ownership. No abbots had a town house in Oxford.

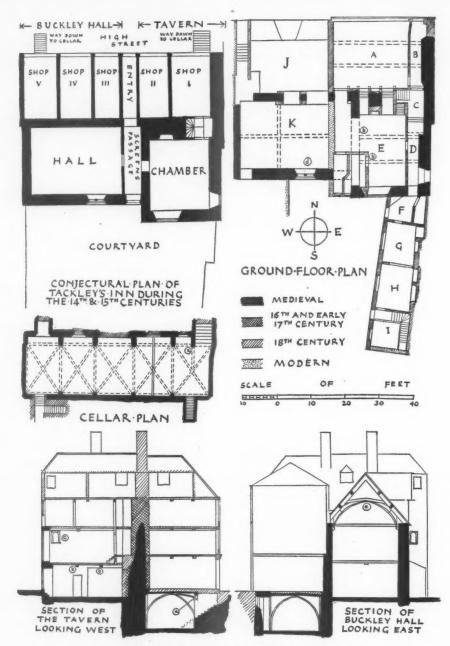
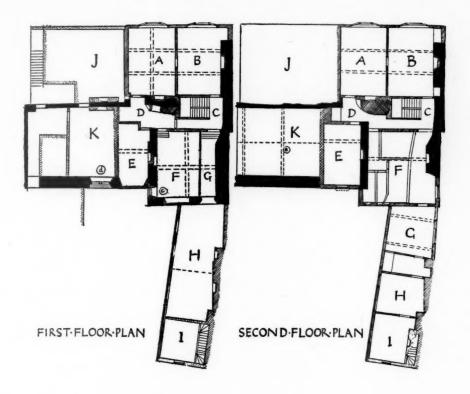


Fig. 2. Tackley's Inn: 106 and 107 High Street, Oxford.



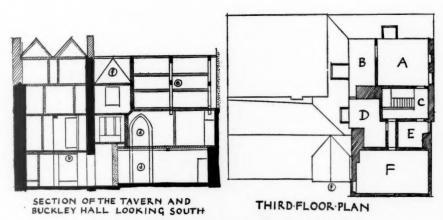
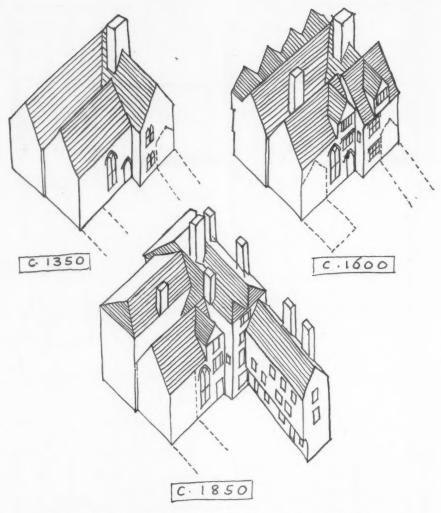


Fig. 3. Tackley's Inn: 106 and 107 High Street, Oxford.



TACKLEY'S . INN OXFORD

Fig. 4. Tackley's Inn: diagram showing development c. 1350-c. 1850.

Oxford men lived and worked, one must examine the houses rather than the colleges. Unfortunately, very few architectural traces can now be found of the medieval halls. St. Edmund Hall has survived as an institution, but perhaps the only surviving example, as a building, is Tackley's Inn, now represented by two shops, nos. 106-7 on the south side of the High Street (figs. 2-4). This was, for a few years, the first home of Adam de Brome's foundation of Oriel. The original fourteenthcentury plan may be conjecturally reconstructed as follows. In front, on the street, was a row of five shops (each about 8–12 ft. wide); below these (as was usual) was a fine vaulted cellar of five bays, suitable for storage, with two staircases from the street. Above were solars which probably went with the shops. A narrow entry between two of the shops led to the back part of the building, looking on to a courtyard: this was where the scholars lived. It consisted of a great hall (about 22 ft. by 32 ft.), with a tall two-light traceried window, and fine open roof (reconstructed c. 1500); at the screens end was a two-storied wing containing chambers (possibly the ground-floor room was the kitchen). This type of two-cell plan, with the chambers at the screens end, is also found at the Strangers' Hall, as we have seen, and was perhaps more common than we realize. It was obviously more suitable for moderate-sized houses or restricted sites than the more familiar three-cell plan, with the chambers at the opposite end of the hall from the kitchen. Tackley's Inn was mainly built of stone and represented an expensive investment by a local parson, Roger le Mareschal, rector of Tackley, who built it c. 1320. It has undergone much alteration (fig. 4): the front part, above the cellar, has been rebuilt; at the back, the hall has been divided by a floor, and extra stories have been added; and in the eighteenth century a wing was added down one side of the courtyard (H.M.C. (69), pl. 10; Oxoniensia, vii, 80 ff, and pl. vii).

Some idea of the general plan of a medieval inn can be got from the Golden Cross, which is built along a long, narrow yard: the north wing is of the fifteenth century

(pl. xix a).

(b) A medium-sized late medieval house: 126 High Street (fig. 5)

This is a timber-framed house of the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century; it represents a type that was to be repeated and developed during the next two centuries. It is not always easy to trace the timber construction under the modern coverings and modifications; the principal uprights and beams divide the structure into a series of bays of about 10 ft. wide in the front part and about 8–9 ft. wide in the back. The original frontage, with its succession of projecting stories or 'jetties', still exists, but in a mutilated form, and masked by the fine bay-windowed front which was added in the seventeenth century. The curved and traceried bargeboards of the original gable are still visible above the seventeenth-century work; and the roof has large wind-braces. The most striking feature of the plan is the massive central chimney-stack of rubble, flanked by the staircase, between the front and back rooms. The stairs have been much altered in later times: perhaps the top flight leading to the attic represents the original form and position. The back part of the house may possibly have been built at a slightly later date than the

Thus the mouldings on certain beams on the second floor give one the position of the windows.

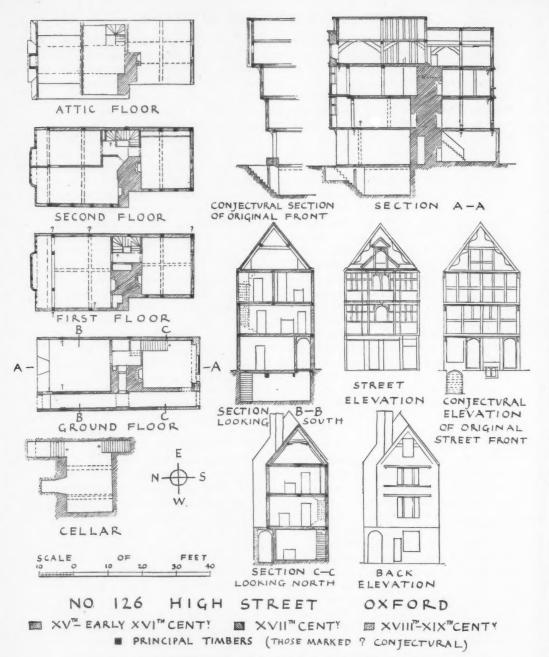


Fig. 5. 126 High Street, Oxford (timber-framed, 15th-16th century).

front part. There are no original fire-places visible. There is a side passage on the ground floor, leading to the back, as in so many houses. There is a cellar, with a staircase from the street, as in Tackley's Inn, but it is not vaulted. The ground floor has been almost entirely reconstructed in modern times. (H.M.C. (74), pl. 215; Old Houses, pl. x.)

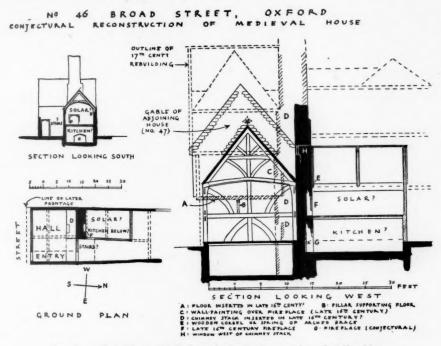


Fig. 6. 46 Broad Street, Oxford: conjectural reconstruction of medieval house.

(c) A reconstruction from fragments: 46 Broad Street (fig. 6)

This was one of the houses on the New Bodleian site, demolished in 1936-7. As finally existing, it had been much enlarged and rebuilt in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (as indicated by the dotted outlines on the section), but in the process of demolition the remains of a medieval house were revealed. In the front part of the house there was a timber-framed western gable wall of which the lower part and the apex were visible at an early stage; but unfortunately the complete framework was only visible in the actual moment of demolition, and could only be recorded by a rough sketch—a good example of the difficulties under which surveys often have to be made. This gable wall measured about 18 ft. wide by about 22 ft. high (to the apex); it is marked by the use of heavy, curved braces, a cambered tie-beam, and a king-post construction, and there are mortices for the timbers of the side walls. Thus the front part of the house seems originally to have consisted

of a hall, with an open roof (and presumably a central hearth and louver), measuring about 18 ft. wide by 20 ft. long (see plan); one may conjecture that it was divided into two bays, with an entry or passage at the east end, as in the later house. The chimney-stack (D-D) was evidently an insertion, since it covered some of the timber framework, including some of the mortices; the floor (A), supported by a small pillar (B), was also apparently an insertion. The medieval hall was thus divided into two floors, and a chimney inserted, as was a common practice, probably about the end of the sixteenth century, since a wall-painting over the upper fire-place (at C) belongs to that date. The space between the gable of this hall and the higher, seventeenth-century gable of the adjoining house on the west (no. 47) was decorated with pargeting work, which was afterwards concealed when both houses were raised.²

Of the back part of the house, the remains were much more fragmentary, and reconstruction even more conjectural. The left jamb of a fire-place was found (at F), indicating a different floor-level from the front. There must have been an upper room (solar?) over a kind of half-basement (cellar or kitchen?); the fire-place (G) in the latter is a pure conjecture. A small wooden fragment of a corbel or spring of an arch (at E) suggested that the solar may have had an arch-braced roof (cf. section). The northern extent of this back wing is uncertain, but there are some indications from the plastered wall of the adjoining house. The arrangement of the stairs is uncertain. To sum up: we seem to have a late medieval (15th cent.?) house, consisting of a hall, with an open roof, over a cellar, with a solar over a kitchen or cellar at the back. This may represent a suburban type of house, as contrasted with the houses within the walls, which were built higher. (Oxoniensia, ii, 179 ff.)

There are two inventories which apparently describe this house.³ One dated 1599 speaks of 'the hall', 'the chamber above' (= the solar?), and 'the kitchen below': possibly the hall had not yet been divided. The other inventory of 1634 is more difficult to interpret; it speaks of 'the hall', 'the little room next the entry' (perhaps = the kitchen, as it contains kitchen stuff), 'the chamber over the parlour' (perhaps = the upper part of the now-divided hall—it has the principal

furniture of the house), and 'the old chamber' (perhaps = the solar).

(II) Sub-medieval houses

As the surviving examples of houses from this period are more numerous, it is important to attempt to classify them into different types.

(a) The 'central chimney-stack' type

(1) 47 Broad Street (fig. 7): one of the houses on the New Bodleian site, built presumably some time before 1626 (the date of the inventory mentioned below), and demolished in 1936–7. It is a good example of the type. It is a timber-framed structure (the principal timbers and beams are indicated on the plans), built round

Oxoniensia, ii, pl. xx i B. vol. ii (William Clarke, 1599); vol. iii (Richard Duckett, 1634).

3 Oxford University Archives, Inventories,

a very massive rubble chimney-stack, the solid core of the house, round which the rest of the structure hangs like a crinoline. The characteristic feature of this type of plan is the position of the central chimney-stack and the spiral staircase side by side, with one room in front and another room at the back. In examining houses the position of the chimney-stack is an all-important clue; it will help to date a house when all other features such as doors, windows, fire-places, stairs, have been altered or overlaid. The side passage and the two-storied cottage built in the garden at the back should be noticed. As originally planned the main house consisted of two stories with cellars and attics, or 'cocklofts', as they were called. The plans, sections, and elevations show the subsequent alterations. Thus the stairs, which had originally sprung from the lobby between the front and back rooms, were altered so as to spring from the passage-way, which had by this time become part of the house, instead of a minor thoroughfare. The positions of the fire-places were altered. The street front was almost entirely reconstructed, the ground floor being brought forward so as to eliminate the overhang or 'jetty' of the first floor. The whole of the front cockloft and part of the back one were raised, to form square, flat-ceilinged rooms with low-pitched roofs. The original high-pitched roof only survived in the middle of the building (marked H on the plan). A photograph, taken during demolition, gives one a section through the house at this point, showing the central chimney-stack, the stairs at one side, and the high-pitched roof. The reconstruction of the original windows, including the dormers on the street front, is conjectural; at the back, the remaining timbers made it possible to reconstruct the elevation with more certainty. (Oxoniensia, ii, 174 ff.) One of the tenants of this house was Roger Acton, manciple of Exeter College, 'Master of the Company of Cooks' in Oxford; we have an inventory of his goods, taken in 1626, which seems to describe this house, and so enables us to reconstruct the use and furnishing of the different rooms (Appendix II). On the ground floor evidently the front room (A) was the hall, and the back room (B), which had a wide fireplace, the kitchen; it is not so easy to locate the 'spence', containing the pots and pans, but it may have been a closet partitioned off the kitchen or built out at the back, or in one of the cellars. The two first-floor rooms, (C) and (D), were sittingrooms with beds in them, the front room (C) being the principal room. The two cocklofts in the front, (E) and (F), and that at the back, (H), had more beds and a cradle. It was in this house, when occupied by William Ellis, organist of St. John's College, that the 'music meetings' described by Antony Wood were held, c. 1656-83.2

(2) The development of this type of house from the fourteenth to the nineteenth century is illustrated by a series of eight plans (fig. 8). Of these, (A) Tackley's Inn has already been described. It has a central chimney-stack at one end, but in other respects is not a normal representative of the type; it is in reality a hall-house lying parallel to a row of shops. With (B) 126 High Street (15th-16th cent.) and (C) 47 Broad Street (early 17th cent.) we have true examples of the 'central stack' type. The plan is essentially the same—chimney-stack and stairs between front and back rooms—but there are certain minor differences. In (B) the staircase is on the

¹ Oxoniensia, ii, pl. xvII b.

² Antony Wood, Life and Times (O.H.S. xix, 1891), i, 204 f.

opposite side of the house from the side passage. Also (B), being in the centre of the town, is a story higher than (C), a suburban house. In (B) the roofs of front and back parts have the same axis, presenting a gable to front and back; in (C) the axis of the front roof lies parallel to the street, while the axis of the back wing is at right angles, an arrangement which seems to have become common. The gabled front did not become de rigueur here as it did in some continental towns, such as

Amsterdam.1

(D) 43 Broad Street (perhaps a little later in the 17th cent.) has much the same plan; but the stair backs on to the stack, and the house is a story higher in the front than in the back. (Oxoniensia, ii, 189 ff.) With (E) Blackwells, 50-1 Broad Street (early 18th cent.), we have some further developments. The stairs are not mere spirals, but in parallel flights, 'dog-legged', and so need more room; they are therefore pushed back across the width of the house, at the expense of the central chimney stack, which thus becomes reduced to two diagonal or triangular chimneys in the front and back rooms. The proportions are loftier. The roof is hipped in the front, but still gabled at the back. There is still a side passage. (H.M.C. (194).)

(F) 8 Oriel Street (c. 1720) is one of a row of four houses, more or less uniform, just as (E) consists of a symmetrical pair; the standardization of the 'terrace' house is on its way, but is inevitably retarded in central Oxford by the varieties of ownership and dimensions among the tenements. The plan of (F) is more modern: the stairs are removed to one side, and hence the diagonal fire-places (already seen in E) are brought together to form a single triangular stack—all that is left of the massive central stack. The proportions are lofty. The roof has a curious construction, with a valley in the middle; no doubt, as with a mansard roof, the purpose is to gain head-room while avoiding the excessive height and weight which a single steep-pitched roof covering the whole house would have entailed. On the ground floor the side passage has now disappeared. (H.M.C. (92).)

(G) 15 Beaumont Street² (early 19th cent.) represents much the same plan as (F), but with the fire-places moved to the side walls, so that all vestiges of the massive central chimney-stack have now disappeared. We have in fact arrived at the typical nineteenth-century plan, familiar to us from thousands of town houses all over the country. The roof is low-pitched and of a comparatively simple construction.

(H) 64 Holywell (early 19th cent.) resembles (G) in the position of the fire-places, but the position of the stairs in the middle suggests a throwback to the older plans

(B) to (E).

No doubt building materials played some part in the development outlined above. Thus the more extensive use of brick in place of rubble made possible the replacement of the great central stack by the slighter fire-places at the side; and the use of slates must have made flatter and slighter roofs possible. It is interesting to notice the successive fashions in building materials. In the middle ages there were some stone houses, no doubt built by enterprising landlords, like the rector of Tackley, and there are a few stone houses from the seventeenth century, as we shall see. But on the whole, considering the accessibility of quarries, it is surprising how much

¹ Cf. D. F. Slothouwer, Amsterdamsche huizen, 1600-1800.

² I have taken this house (omitting certain recent alterations) as typical of the street.

the timber-framed houses predominate over the stone ones, especially between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries; possibly this was because houses in that period seem often to have been built or rebuilt by the tenants, who naturally chose the more economical if less durable material. With the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, brick came in: perhaps the canals had something to do with this.

(3) Acland House, Broad Street (demolished 1936-7), represented a variant of the central stack types: a three-cell type. As originally built it had three rooms on each floor, one behind the other, with chimney-stacks in between, the whole forming an L-shaped plan (cf. fig. 1). (Oxoniensia, ii, 192 ff.) The evidence of the inventories suggests that this type was common, with a parlour (or shop), a hall, and a kitchen on the ground floor, three chambers above, and three cocklofts above.

(4) Another variant of the type, the simplest and humblest form, is the house with a *single* room on each floor, with a spiral stair in the thickness of the chimney-stack: as in the cottage at the back of 47 Broad Street, and the corner house, no. 35 (cf. fig. 1). (Oxoniensia, ii, 197.)

(b) The 'passage' type

This type consists of a long, narrow house, built at right angles to the main street, along one side of a narrow courtyard or passage. It was peculiarly suited to the layout of Oxford, where the 'islands' of houses were threaded by frequent footpassages or entries opening off the main streets. It had the great advantage of giving the house a long range of windows all along one side, on to the court or passage. Sometimes a house of this type abutted directly on the main street, sometimes (and perhaps more often) it was hidden from the street by intervening houses and had

to be approached through an entry.

(1) An early example of this type can be reconstructed (fig. 9) from an Oxford carpenter's contract of the early fifteenth century which is preserved in more than one manuscript (cf. Appendix I). The carpenter undertakes to build a house 81 ft. long, by 18 ft. wide at the west end, which abuts on Cat Street, and 21 ft. wide at the east end. A venella, a lane or passage, runs down one side of the house, but we are not told whether on the north or south. There is to be a 'solar' or upper story, with a 'gitee' or projection throughout the length and breadth of the house; but at the street end there is to be a 'double solar' with a 'double gitee', which presumably means that this end of the house was to be three stories high. On the ground floor there are to be four 'entrecloses' or divisions, containing parlour, promptuary, kitchen, and stable; and on the first floor, behind the 'double solar' on the street front, there are to be five 'entrecloses', for hall, chambers, promptuary, and latrines. The order and dimensions of these rooms are not specified. One might have expected the hall to be in the middle of the range, but it seems intended to be at the back, for it is to have windows on two sides, a 'staundish-window' (?) towards the venella and a bay-window of three lights towards the sportum (a garden or court at the back?). The hall is also to have a 'femerall' or louvre, presumably to serve a central hearth. One passage is difficult to interpret: a stone wall is to be built up to 'the eaves of the solar', towards the venella, yet one would expect the 'gitee' or projection to be on this side; if it was on the other side, it must have meant

that the house was disengaged on both sides. Possibly 'the eaves of the solar' may mean the underside of the projecting solar-floor. The contract gives the specifica-

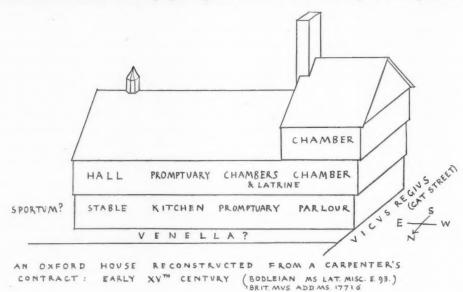


Fig. 9. A 15th-century 'passage' house, reconstructed from a carpenter's contract.

tions for the exact thicknesses of the various timbers to be employed as follows (the figures in brackets give variant MS. readings):

8 principal posts 8" by 6" (7")
grondelli (gruncelli), lying on foundations, 8" by 5"
6 principal somers 6" (11") by 10"
2 somers at the ends 10" by 8"
8 beams 8" by 6"
2 wall plates 6" (7") by 10"
punchions [uprights] 6" by 4"
laces 6" by 4"
joists 6" (7") by 5"
rafters, at foot 6" by 8" (4")
at top 4" by 3½"
sideresners [purlins] 5" by 5"

The eight principal posts, beams, and somers suggest that the building may have been divided into seven bays, about 11-12 ft. wide.

The owner of the projected house was William Kingsmill, well-known Oxford teacher of letter-writing, conveyancing, and French conversation (fl. c. 1415-30);

¹ M. D. Legge, 'William of Kingsmill. A Studies . . . presented to Professor M. K. Pope, Fifteenth-century Teacher of French in Oxford', in pp. 241 ff.

he kept, in fact, what would now be called a school for business training, and this large house may have been intended as a 'grammar hall' to house himself and his pupils. We cannot be sure that the building was ever erected, and if it was, it may, one suspects, have soon had to make way for All Souls.

(2) The Golden Cross Inn, Cornmarket Street (pl. xix a), has a fifteenth-century range along the north side of the courtyard, which perhaps represents the only surviving medieval example of the 'passage' type. There is also a fine seventeenth-century range on the south side. (H.M.C. (103), pl. 10; Old Houses, pl. 1.)

(3) The Old Palace, St. Aldate's (fig. 10): built c. 1622-8 by Thomas Smith. This is a long range of building, about 71 ft. long by 23 ft. wide, abutting directly on the main street at right angles, with its long north front facing on to the Trill Mill stream (now covered in). It is timber-framed, except for the eastern or street front, and the two lower stories of the south wall, which are of stone. It consists of two unequal parts, with a different floor level above the first floor; it is possible that

they were at one time separate houses.

The eastern or larger part is three stories high, with cocklofts above, and five bays long. On each floor there are two rooms, a large, eastern one of three bays and a smaller one of one bay, with a large rubble chimney-stack and a staircase occupying the bay in between. The stairs are built round an enclosed space (cf. the stairs at Oriel). There is a carved four-centred arch (a), now leading to a space under the stairs, which may have led into the right-hand ground-floor room. The most striking feature of the house is the magnificent series of bay-windows, originally occupying the whole north front of this part of the house on the first and second floors, with a row of gables above (pl. xix b); unfortunately two of the first-floor bays have been destroyed by a nineteenth-century addition. The roof construction is similar to that of Oriel, consisting of a longitudinal roof intercepted by a row of transverse gables (see section 1-1); the second floor may therefore be conceived of as a cockloft enlarged by a series of continuous dormers. In the three eastern bays on the south side the original roof construction has been obliterated by some modern additions on the third floor (X on plan), but no doubt it corresponded to the north side. The two western bays on the south side of the roof are built up into an extra story (Y, Z on plan), which seems part of the original plan; in earlier times it must have constituted a pleasant kind of gazebo, looking out towards the river. None of the original fire-places are visible. It is not clear whether the chimney-breast on the south side of the large first-floor room (H on plan) is original or an afterthought; this room may originally have had its fire-place in the central stack behind the stairs, as the ground-floor room (now a shop) still has. There are decorated plaster ceilings in rooms H, K, and P.

The western part of the building is simpler and smaller, and may possibly be older; if so, this might explain what looks like a blocked window (b, b) on plan) in the wall between rooms K and L on the first floor. The original plan seems to have consisted of two rooms on each floor, with a staircase. There is a large chimney-stack in the west wall, which serves the larger, northern rooms; the smaller, southern rooms must have had no fire-place. The structure constitutes two bays on the north side and a single bay on the south, and there is a corresponding contrast in

the roof; on the south side, the roof slopes down to the first-floor ceiling level and is crossed by a single gable; on the north side there is a complete third story, covered by two small gables. There is a single bay-window on the first and second floors on the north side: a continuation, or anticipation, of the great series that decorate the eastern part. (H.M.C. (154), pls. 38, 39, 40, 215; Old Houses, pl.

VII.)

(4) Kemp Hall, off the High Street (fig. 11). This was built by Alderman William Boswell, or Bosvile, in 1637;1 it is one of the best preserved, least altered of the sub-medieval buildings in Oxford. It is a long narrow building of five bays, facing on to a narrow passage opening off the south side of the High Street. The site plan shows the layout and development of the group: the entry from the High Street runs through no. 130, a house of medieval origin; at the opposite end of the passage was a house dated 1611, demolished in 1896-7; in the intervening space, Kemp Hall was built in 1637: a good example of the gradual building up of the space behind a medieval house. The house is a timber-framed structure, except for the back wall of stone, containing the chimney-stacks. The plan is something like a college 'staircase', consisting of two large rooms on each floor-opening of a central staircase. The chimney-stacks are in the back wall, not brought together in a central stack behind the stairs, as at the Old Palace. Old drawings seem to show that the building originally extended southwards to join the 'old house' of 1611.2 The elevation and sections show the almost continuous fenestration on the ground and first floors (the two right-hand bay-windows on the first floor have at a later date been joined into one). The house has preserved its original fire-places (except in the kitchen), its original staircase, and even some of the original doors and doorways. The roof consists of a long axial roof from north to south, intercepted by a row of five gables along the east front. At the back or western side there are four gables of varying sizes, with a sloping roof to the middle bay over the stairs; the whole roof-plan is exceedingly irregular and complicated, but seems dictated by a desire to obtain extra head-room where possible. (H.M.C. (78), pls. 8, 46; Old Houses, pl. vI.)

The inventory of Dr. William Bosvile in 1678 may perhaps refer to Kemp Hall:3 it enumerates the following rooms: kitchen, cellar, 'litle parlor next ye kitchin' (fire-place), 'parlor next ye garden' (fire-place), 'garden chamber' (fire-place, bed), 'litle rome next ye garden chamber' (beds), 'his bedchamber' (fire-place), 'dineing room' (fire-place), 'cockloaft over ye dineing room', study (fire-place), 'cockloafts next ye garden', 'ye old house' (the house of 1611?). It would be difficult to identify all these rooms in the existing building; some of them might be accounted for in

the destroyed extension to the south.

(5) 12 Oriel Street, 'Kylyngworths' (figs. 12-13). The back wing of this house is a rather humbler example of the 'passage' type, probably dating from the early seventeenth century. It lies along a court, approached through a side entry. The

G. A. Oxon. 2. 65, nos. 176-8.

3 Oxford University Archives, Inventories, vol.

(William Bosvile, 1678).

¹ Oxford City Properties, ed. H. E. Salter (O.H.S. lxxxiii, 1926), pp. 132 ff.; strictly speaking, the name 'Kemp Hall' is incorrect.

Bodleian MS. Top. Oxon. a. 31, no. 5; cf.



"KYLYNGWORTHS"-12 ORIEL STREET

Fig. 12. Kylyngworths, 12 Oriel Street ('passage' type: early 17th cent.).

plan resembles Kemp Hall, on a small scale: there are two rooms on each floor, with chimney-stacks in the stone party wall at the back, and a spiral stair in the middle opening off the court. There is a long axial (east-west) roof, crossed by

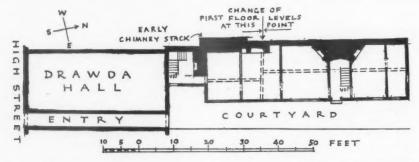


KYLYNGWORTH'S: VIEW FROM NORTH-WEST

Fig. 13. Kylyngworths: view of back wing.

three gables on the court side. There are two stories and attics. The whole of the top (attic) story and the easternmost room on the first floor are timber-framed; the rest of the external walls are of stone. The front part of the house, on the street, was rebuilt in the early eighteenth century, apparently as two houses, with a central chimney-stack. (H.M.C. (93); Oriel Record, viii (1944), 246 ff.)

(6) House behind Drawda Hall, High Street (fig. 14): now part of Queen's College. This is a 'passage' house which lies along a court, at the back of Drawda



HOUSE AT BACK OF DRAWDA HALL, OXFORD

Fig. 14. House at the back of Drawda Hall, Oxford ('passage' type: 17th cent.).

Hall (the principal house, of medieval origin): it is approached by an entry. The plan again consists of a central staircase with rooms right and left on each floor. There are two stories and attics. The house is timber-framed except for the back

wall of stone. The curious plan by which the triangular chimney-stacks are brought up against the back of the stairs resembles the plan of Blackwells (fig. 8 (E)): it seems to be a kind of compromise between the use of a central chimney-stack behind the stairs, as in the Old Palace, and the use of chimneys in the back wall, as in Kemp Hall. The present structure of the house is perhaps late in the seventeenth century or even early in the eighteenth century. The southernmost part of the range has a different floor-level above, and may have been originally a separate cottage. There is an ancient chimney-stack with remains of a four-centred fire-place in the south-west corner: this must be part of an earlier building. (H.M.C. (56).)

(7) 86-7 High Street, 'Boster Hall'. This is an L-shaped building, with modern additions filling up the ground floor at the back. The front block of the house, on the street, seems originally to have been pierced by an entry (slightly farther east than the present entrance hall), leading to a courtyard at the back, along one side of which ran a long wing, with two staircases, and rooms opening off these. This long wing is timber-framed, with its chimney-stacks in the back stone wall, and has a long roof crossed by large dormers; it is not clear whether this wing was formerly a separate 'passage' house or merely an extension of the front block. It seems to date from the seventeenth century, probably after 1616, as an inventory of that year describes a smaller house. (H.M. (63), pl. 40.)

(8) The type of separate 'passage' house, as described above, seems to disappear in the eighteenth century, though we find analogous buildings which form part of a larger house, e.g. the back wings of Tackley's Inn (figs. 2-4) and of 45 Broad Street (fig. 1). The practice of building a row of small cottages down the side of a back garden went on from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century, e.g. Swan Passage, off High Street (site of King Edward Street), Bliss Court, off Broad Street; this may be regarded as a degenerate development of the 'passage' type. Thus whereas in the middle ages the small tenements were generally in front and the larger houses lay at the back, in modern times the positions were reversed.

(c) The 'long' type

This type of house also consists of a comparatively long and narrow building, but one lying along the main street, instead of at right angles. Since it takes up so much frontage it was suitable for the less crowded suburban streets, such as Broad Street and Holywell.

(1) Cottage in front of Trinity College, in Broad Street (fig. 15): this cottage (A) is one of a group of cottages (see site plan), probably of the seventeenth century.² The plan consists of two rooms, with a massive central chimney-stack and a staircase at the back. There are two stories and a cockloft, the latter being very characteristically enlarged by a series of gables or large dormers. The adjoining cottage (C) is also of the 'long' type, but has its chimney-stacks at the back and is entered from

¹ Oxford University Archives, Inventories, vol ii: Inventory of Dr. Henry Bust, 1616: he leased Boster Hall in 1614 (*Cartulary of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist* (O.H.S. lxvi, 1914), i, 168.)

² This cottage is mainly stone-built, but I have included it under this heading rather than the next in order to illustrate the type of plan.

the back. The other two cottages (B) and (D), lying at right angles, are really of the 'passage' type, and do not concern us here. (H.M.C. p. 110.)

(2) 35 Holywell (pl. xx1 b). This is a finer example of the same type, dated 1626: the plan again consists of a central stack with stairs at the back, between two rooms

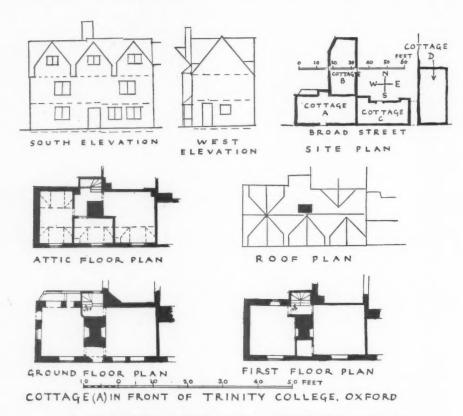


Fig. 15. Cottage in front of Trinity College, Oxford ('long' type: 17th cent.).

on each floor; there are two stories and an attic, enlarged by three large dormers, and projecting bay-windows on the first floor. (H.M.C. (198); Old Houses, pl. v.) The house adjoining to the west, no. 36, was probably originally of the same plan, but has been modernized in front.

(3) 68 Holywell (fig. 16): a later example (late 17th cent.?); the windows have been modernized. There are two stories and an attic, but the latter has been partly masked, partly raised, to resemble a complete story. The plan has a central stack, and stairs opening off the street, between two rooms. (H.M.C. (223).)

(d) Stone-built houses

The houses so far considered have been mainly timber-framed, of various plans. It remains to consider some of the stone-built houses, which also follow various types of plan. For some reason, stone houses seem to be found in the suburban

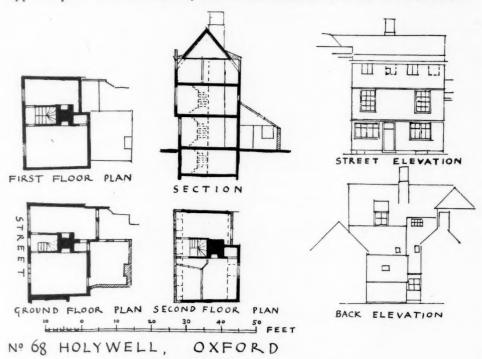


Fig. 16. 68 Holywell, Oxford ('long' type: late 17th cent.).

streets or in the side streets, rather than in the main streets within the walls. It may have been different in the middle ages, but even then vaulted cellars did not necessarily support stone superstructures.

(1) Kettell Hall, Broad Street (fig. 17): built c. 1620 by Ralph Kettell, President of Trinity 1599–1643. This is a long, three-cell house, at right angles to the street, and so resembles the 'passage' type above. The three rooms on each floor are divided by two massive chimney-stacks, with two staircases opposite the stacks (the northern staircase has been removed); there is also a third stack in the eastern party wall. There are stone mullioned windows, and a series of stone gables, five on the long west side, three on the short street front, the middle gable being brought forward to form a projecting porch (pl. xx a). The front portion of the ground floor was apparently from the beginning divided into two, with the eastern part as an entrance hall. (H.M.C., p. 114.)

(2) II St. Giles, formerly Campion Hall (fig. 17): probably of the same date as Kettell Hall. It has much the same plan, with three rooms to a floor, but lies parallel to the street, instead of at right angles; that is to say, it belongs to the 'long' type. There is only one central stack, with the staircase behind it in a projecting tower;

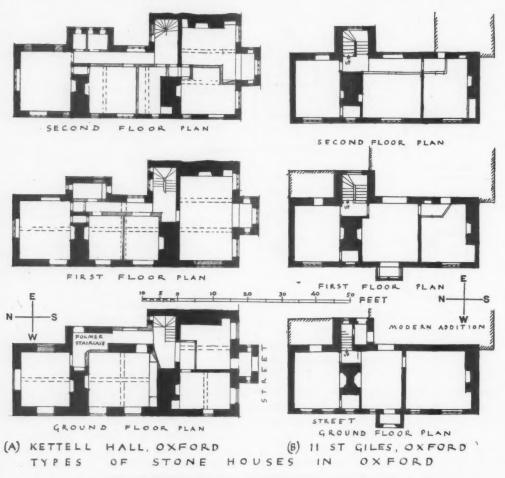


Fig. 17. Kettell Hall and 11 St. Giles (stone houses: 17th cent.).

the other chimney-stack is at the south end. There is a low hipped roof, with balustrading instead of the usual gables. There is also a projecting porch (pl. xx b). It may be noted that in both these two stone houses the main entrance opens into a room, and not into a passage or staircase as in the timber-framed houses.

(3) 3 Holywell: probably early seventeenth century. In plan this represents the extremest form of the 'long' house, with the maximum of street frontage. There are four rooms in a row, with a chimney-stack between each pair, and a central entry, leading to a projecting staircase at the back. The long roof is crossed by four gables. There are mullioned windows and one bay window. (H.M.C. (218); Old Houses, pl. III.)

(4) House in Kybald Street (fig. 18): perhaps c. 1600. This is a small example of the 'long' type. The outer walls are of stone, with a large double chimney-stack at the back. The stairs and most of the partition walls are modern, and it is difficult to trace the original internal arrangement. The house is divided into four bays by beams; there were probably always two rooms on each floor, but the beams show no traces of mortices for partitions. The marks of joists on the beams seem to show that the original stairs can hardly have been where the present ones are; possibly they projected at the back. There are two stories and an attic, over a cellar. There is a long roof, crossed by two large dormers (with a bay between them) in front, and two similar dormers, but contiguous, abutting on the chimney-stack at the back. As Mr. F. E. Howard pointed out, the windows are remarkable for their variety: the left-hand first-floor stone mullioned window may be Elizabethan, the right-hand first-floor one of the late seventeenth century; the projecting windows in the dormers are c. 1630; and the ground-floor windows are eighteenth century. (H.M.C. (86) pl. 12; Old Houses, p. 9.)

(5) Littlemore Hall, 82-3 St. Aldates': built in the fifteenth century and remodelled in the seventeenth century; of two stories and attics. A 'long' house, with a central entry-passage leading to a court at the back; a back wing on the north side was recently demolished. It is one of the most interesting houses in Oxford and deserves careful restoration and preservation. (H.M.C. (152), pl. 12, 40; Old Houses, pl. VIII.)

(C) Architectural Features

(1) The development of the roof or attic story (fig. 19): here the problem was to make full use of the roof space. The medieval roofs had no doubt often been unbroken by dormers; the roof space, if used for anything but storage, would rely on windows in the gable-ends for light, which may explain why 126 High Street, for instance, presents a gable at back and front. The problem is more difficult where the roof lies parallel to the street; for this reason, in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries it was common to introduce large dormers, not only to give light but also to give more space and head-room; and we find quasi-dormers attached to chimneys, as well as dormers with windows. Sometimes single dormers were used, but they were also used in pairs or more. The effect of these multiple, contiguous dormers was to transform an awkward triangular cockloft into a full story with adequate head-room; and it seems possible that the type of roof construction that we find at the Old Palace and at Oriel and University Colleges is logically derived from these contiguous dormers. Then in the early eighteenth century the gables of these contiguous dormers become hipped roofs, and are masked by a parapet. There was evidently a change of aesthetic and social sentiment about the

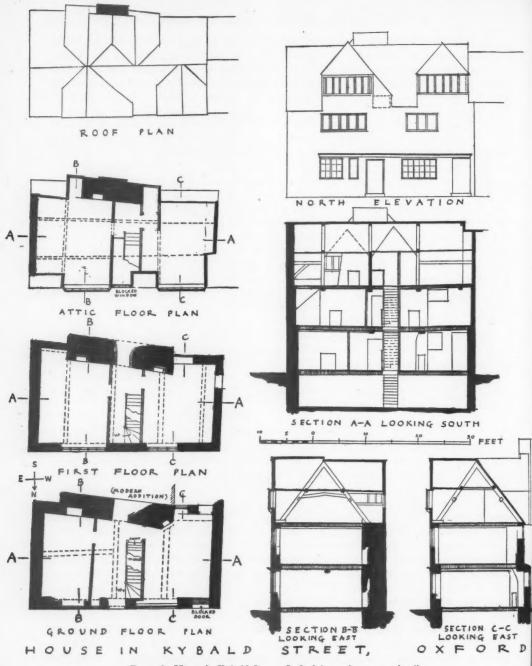


Fig. 18. House in Kybald Street, Oxford (stone house: c. 1600?).

end of the seventeenth century; sub-medieval features like gables, mullioned casement windows, leaded panes, become inelegant and vulgar. Therefore many old houses are masked or refaced: parapets hide the roof, sash windows are introduced, projecting stories are concealed, and in some parts of the country (though not here) 'geometrical tiles' are used to disguise timber-framed buildings as brickwork. It is about this period also, as the Oxford inventories show, that the old nomenclature of hall, buttery, great chamber, and so forth, gives way to phrases like 'the great room one pair of stairs forward'.

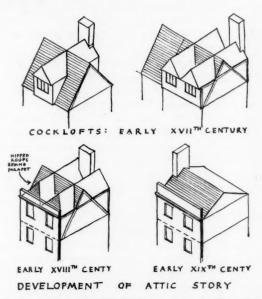


Fig. 19. Diagram showing development of roof construction.

So far the roofs, even when elegantly masked, are still converted cocklofts, a complicated system of crossing ridges and valleys, which are a nightmare to the fire-watcher and the plumber. But however exasperating these may seem to the modern, they must for long have seemed the only practical mean between a high, unbroken and uninhabitable roof (which would be a waste of space) and a flat roof, presumably leaded (which seems to have been avoided in these timber-framed houses).

Finally, by the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, a drastic simplification takes place. The top story ceases to be a converted cockloft and becomes a complete story, with a separate low-pitched roof, now made possible by the use of slates instead of stone-slates or tiles.

This development of the roof can be well studied in many illustrations of Oxford buildings, domestic and collegiate. Loggan's view of Canterbury Quad in Christ Church shows unbroken medieval roof, and large dormers, single and double.

His view of Brasenose shows how the roof is enlarged by single dormers on the inside, but is boxed out to resemble a complete story on the outside. Buckler's view of the old houses in front of Hertford (pl. xxi a) shows at the left-hand corner a simple gabled roof with a single dormer; in the middle, a fine example of the double dormer; on the right, a tall pair of gabled houses, which may have been c. 1700; like Blackwells they compromise by having a single projection at first-floor level. The roofs of 43-6 Broad Street (cf. Oxoniensia, ii, pl. xiv b) showed an excellent panorama of the development: reading from left to right, 46 had the characteristic two gables of the seventeenth century; 44 had two hipped gables behind a parapet (early 18th cent.); 43 had a low-pitched roof behind a parapet (late 18th cent.). There are two remarkable two-storied dormer windows to 13 Holywell, early seventeenth century. (M.H.C. (210), pl. 11; Old Houses, pl. 1v.)

(2) Gateways: a notable feature of the Oxford houses are the 'broad gates', large gateways or cartways, sometimes two stories high, giving entrance to the court-yards (or 'backsides') at the back of the houses. The inventories of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries show that some of the larger houses had what must have amounted to a small farmyard or basecourt, with numerous outbuildings, such as brewhouse, malthouse, bakehouse, bolting-house, stillhouse, milkhouse, barn, garner, appleloft, or stable. This arrangement is naturally most numerous in the suburbs; there are still eight such 'broad gates' in Holywell (cf. pl. xxi c); and they long survived as the entrances to inn yards, as at the Golden Cross (pl. xix a). There were at least four medieval halls called 'Broadgates', no doubt named from some

such feature.

(3) Windows: from the fifteenth to the early seventeenth century a favourite form of window here is a broad bay-window, of three, four, or even up to six lights, projecting from the window-sill level only, and supported on brackets; bay-windows projecting from the floor level seem rarer. There does not seem much evidence here of the practice, common elsewhere, of flanking a large window by two smaller windows, high up. But it is difficult to dogmatize about the early windows, as so many have been replaced in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A speciality of later seventeenth-century Oxford work was a type of bay-window with an arched light in the centre, a slightly more classical, less gothic interpretation of the traditional bay; such windows project from floor level. Examples survive in the front of 126 High Street (fig. 5) and in the south range of the Golden Cross (pl. XIX a, cf. H.M.C. pl. 10); Buckler's drawings show many more, now destroyed.

(4) Fire-places: in the early seventeenth century the almost universal type was the stone fire-place with a flat, four-centred arch and a stop mould, sometimes enclosed in a square head, sometimes not (e.g. Oxoniensia, ii, pl. xvii c). These often exist in a mutilated form behind or at the side of modern fire-places. The fire-places in Kemp Hall represent a rather free treatment of this type, further removed from the gothic prototype, and with flatter mouldings. In the course of the century the arch is replaced by a flat lintel, and later on the bolection moulding

becomes popular.

(5) Wall surfaces: evidence about medieval practice would be hard to find, but in

the seventeenth century, at any rate, the timber-framed buildings were generally covered with plaster. Hence the timbers were not given a decorative function; instead, pargetting and raised plasterwork was used, as in the north front of the Old Palace. Internally the walls, when not covered by panelling, were sometimes decorated with mural paintings: sometimes, as in the Painted Room, 3 Cornmarket (late 16th cent.), of an elaborate figured or floral design, perhaps inspired by tapestry; sometimes in imitation of grained panelling, as in 47 Broad Street (17th cent.).

(6) Timber-framed construction: one thing that is badly needed is the compilation of a kind of 'grammar' of the construction of timber-framed buildings.³ This could be done by collecting data about such things as the size of bays (a 10-ft. bay seems to have been common in Oxford); the construction of walls (spacing and interrelation of upright studs and horizontals), of floors (arrangement of beams and joists), of the different types of roofs; the methods of joining the timbers; and their dimensions (cf. the fifteenth-century carpenter's contract, printed below). It should be possible to work out the chronological development of these things, and this would serve to date buildings.

Some of Buckler's drawings, reproduced here, represent buildings no longer existing. Plate xxi a has already been commented on. Plate xxii a shows the buildings that stood at the corner of Long Wall Street, where the former Magdalen College Schoolroom (now the College Library) stands. The large house in the background is the Greyhound Inn, apparently a building of c. 1700, with a single overhang (as in Blackwells), and a fine series of pedimented windows, of a type now rare in Oxford (but cf. 119 High Street, Old Houses, pl. xi). The long, low stone house in the foreground is the tenement known as 'Perrots'; it is described in a lease of 1548 as being 'sett and edified' by Magdalen College. A stone house of much the same type is shown in Loggan's view of University College, to the left of the college. Plate xxii b shows Castle Street, looking west: it is a good indication of what Oxford has lost in the last hundred years. Note the medieval stone arch to the entry on the left, the double dormers in the background, and the traceried barge-boards of some of the gables.

APPENDIX I

Early-fifteenth-century Carpenter's Contract

The following document is contained in a formulary of William Kingsmill, of which there are several manuscripts (cf. M. D. Legge, op. cit., pp. 242-3). I have not attempted a critical edition, but have taken Bodleian MS. Lat. Misc. e. 93 (=B) as a basis, with corrections and some of the more important variants from Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 17716, fo. 70 v (=A). Another MS., Brit. Mus. Royal MS. 12 B 24, fo. 245 (=R), gives some names in full, but in other respects is defective. The manuscripts differ about the points of the compass; here B seems to be right, since

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¹ Oxoniensia, i, 144.

² Oxoniensia, ii, pl. xvIII A, D.

³ For a study of some German timber-framed buildings see H. Walbe, *Das Hessisch-Fränkische*

Fachwerk (Darmstadt, 1942).

⁴ Cart. of the Hosp. of St. John the Baptist, i,

¹⁴⁹ f.

Cat Street ran north to south. Some of the documents in this formulary may be fictitious, but it seems likely that this one, which is full of technical details, is genuine.

Bodleian MS. Lat. Misc. e. 93, fo. 38 v.

Convencio carpentarii

Presens convencio facta inter Willelmum K.1 de Oxonia ex una parte et Robertum W.2 de eadem carpentarium ex altera parte testatur quod idem Robertus construet et de novo edificabit totum situm sive vacuam³ placeam infra mansum dicti Willelmi in vico s.4 Oxon', quod quidem edificium sic de novo construendum continebit in longitudine a vico regio de C.5 usque ad alterum finem eiusdem siti octuaginta et unum pedes, et in latitudine in fundamento xviij pedes ad caput occidentale⁶ versus⁷ dictum vicum et ad finem orientalem⁸ xxj pedes; in quo quidem edificio erit unum solariumo cum uno gitee extendente in longitudine et latitudine eiusdem edificii cum duplici solario10 et duplici gitee ad caput occidentale11 super vicum regeum de amplitudine et factura prout decet principali camere huiusmodi12 edificii. Et erunt in dicto edificio viij principales postes, [fo. 39] quorum quilibet erit in latitudine viij pollicium et in densitate vj13 pollices, grondelli14 vero iacentes super fundamentum erunt latitudinis viij pollic' et densitatis v pollicium. Item erunt ibidem vi principales somers, quorum quodlibet erit in latitudine vi 15 pollic' et in densitate x pollic'. Item ij somers ad finem¹6 dicti edificii, quodlibet erit in latitudine x pollic' et in densitate viij pollic'. Item bemes, 17 quorum quodlibet erit in latitudine viij pollic' et densitate vj pollic'. Item ij walplates latitudinis vj 18 pollic' et in densitate x pollic'. 19 Item lez gistes erunt latitudinis vi²⁰ et densitatis v, et inter quodlibet giste erit spacium unius pedis. Item lez raftres²¹ quodlibet eorum erit latitudinis vi pollic' et iiij pollic' densitatis in pede, et in le top' iiij pollic'22 latitudinis et in densitate iij pollic' et di., et inter quodlibet reftre erit spacium unius pedis. Item lez sidresners²³ erunt latitudinis et densitatis v pollic'. Item ex una parte dicti edificii erit paries de lapitibus factus usque²⁴ le evese illius solarii iuxta venellam²⁵ sumptibus ipsius Willelmi, qui supportabit edificium predictum ex illa parte; et erunt in eodem edificio subtus per terram iiij entrecloses pro parlora, promptuario, coquina et stabulo; et in predicto solario post predictam duplicem cameram erunt v entrecloses pro aula, cameris, promptuario26 et latrinis, prout oportunum et necessarium est per avisement dicti Willelmi; et in aula ibidem erunt²⁷ j femerell', j spere, et j fenestra versus sportum eiusdem loci vocata Baywyndowe vere²⁸ aptata de opere talliato cum iij days et staundyshwyndowe²⁹ versus venellam ibidem. Et predictus carpentarius omnes domos eiusdem edificii bene et competenter ostiabit, bordabit [fo. 39 v.] et fenestrabit, cum tot steyres, hostiis et fenestris, quot necessaria fuerint ad tale edificium secundum avisamentum dicti Willelmi. Et inveniet dictus carpentarius totum meremium sufficiens et³⁰ competens, necnon stodes, bordys et lathis de corde quercus, ac dictum edificium fideliter construet et perficiet citra festum sancti Michaelis archangeli proxime futurum. Et habebit idem carpentarius de eodem Willelmo pro edificio predicto construendo xx libras sterlingorum, unde idem W. solvet prefato carpentario pre manibus ad confeccionem presencium x marcas, et ad levacionem dicti operis x marcas, et cum idem opus fuerit completum x marcas. In cuius rei testimonium etc.'

¹ Kingesmyll' R. ² Whiteleg' R. 4 in vico de Catte-³ vacuam AR, vetuam B. 6 astr' (for ⁵ Cattestrete A. 7 versus A, usque B. 8 borialem 9 solare B. io solar' A, soluc' B. 12 huiusmodi AR, huius B. 11 australe AR. 13 vij AR. 14 gruncelli AR. 15 xj AR. 17 viij bemes A. 18 vij AR. 16 fines A. 19 A adds: Item faciet ibidem punchions necessar',

quorum quodlibet erit latitudinis vj poll' et densitatis iiij poll'. Item laces faciet ibidem latitudinis vj poll' et densitatis iiij poll'.

²⁰ vij A. ²¹ reftres necessar' A. ²² densitatis—iiij pollic' repeated by mistake in B.

²³ sideresenes A. ²⁴ usque AR, versus B. ²⁵ vanellam B, le lane A. ²⁶ pincerna A. ²⁷ erant B, *omit* A. ²⁸ bene A. ²⁹ j staundiswyndowe A. ³⁰ *Omit* B.

APPENDIX II

Inventory of Roger Acton (at 47 Broad Street)1

Oxford University Archives, Inventories, vol. i.

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B. A.

An Inventory of the	goods & Chattles	of Mr Roger Acton	deceased, late Master of the
Company of the Cookes t	aken and prised th	e xiiij th of August 16:	26 By William Davis Verger.

Inprimis in the half $[=A]$ a cupbord, a court cupbord, a table, six stooles,	
two fourmes, a round table, a paire of dogs	2 -
Item in the chamber over the kitchin [=D] a standingbed, two fetherbeds,	
a greene rug, two bolsters, two blankets, a pillow, & pillowbeere, five old	

curtaines and rods	5-16-0
Item a court cupbord, a chaire, three lowe stooles, a table, three high stooles, a trunke, an olde chest, a fire shovell, two paire of dogs, a trucklebed, eight	
cushions, a bason	1-13-4

Item in chamber over the hall [=C] a standing bed, two fetherbeds, two	
bolsters, two blankets, a rug	5-16-0
Item a trucklebed, a fetherbed, a bolster, a blanket, a coverlet, five curtaines,	•

land and and and and and and and and and	
valance and rods, a chest	2-15-0
Item a table, six high stooles, a chaire, three fourmes, a court cupbord, a half	

court cupbord, a rowe stoole, a turnue chaire, a deske, a bason α ewer, a paire or	
andirons, a paire of dogs, fireshovell and tongs, a window curtaine & rod, a	
carpet, a cupbord cloth	2-10-0
7. 1 11 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 7 73 . 1 1 1 6 1 1 1	

frem in the cocklort over the han chamber [=r] a standing bed, a retherbed,	
a flockbed, two bolsters, a pillowe, two blankets, a coverlet	2 - 6 - 8
Tana a little numbered a short a hora a numbers a numbers and a naise of	

ttem a fine cuppord, a chest, a box, a curtaine, a curtaine rou, a paire or	
andirons and dogs	0-5-0
Tarrelle also called for the smallest and deals at the following	•

tem in the other Cockloit [=E] a trucklebed, two nockbeds, three bolsters,		
two blankets, a covering, a presse, 2 chests	2 -	3 -
To be in the small of somethy bireling of the small below to the first of the state		-

tem in the cocklort over the kitchin [=n] an old bedsted, two parcels or	
fethers, five pillowes, a twig cradle	1-15-0
Itam touches auchions	

Item twelve cushions	0-13-4
Item in the kitchin [=B] a litle table, foure high stooles, two lowe stooles, a	
cupbord, a cupbord over the chimney, a paire of racks, four paire of hangers,	
foure paire of pothooks, three paire of tongs, a fireshovell, two slices, seven spits,	
an iron in the chimney, an iron before the fire	1-16-0

Item in the spence five brasse pots, an iron pot, foure ketles, foure skillets,
2 brasse skimmers, 2 brasse ladles, two gredirons, two frying pans, foure iron
dripping pans, a safe, a warming pan, two dozen & three peuter dishes, six small
plates, six poringers, two saucers, three basons, foure peuter candlesticks, three
brasse candlesticks, a tin candlesticke, an iron candlesticke, foure chamberpots,
a quart & pint pot, two flower pots, wt other lumber

a quart & pint pot, two flower pots, wt other lumber Item two chafing dishes, two silver bowles, a double silver salt, six silver		5 - 16 - 0		
spoones		6 –	0-0	
Item twelve pair of sheets, ten table cloths, and foureteen pillowbeeres, six dozen of napkins, eight towels, foure cupbord cloths	•	7 -	0-0	

¹ The letters in brackets refer to the plans and sections in fig. 7 above. For Roger Acton's lease of this house see Oxford City Properties, p. 262.

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Item his wearing apparell	10-0-0	
Item a Corslet and pike	I - 0 - 0	
Item in wood & timber	5 - 0 - 0	
Item in books	0-16-0	
Item the lease of the house	120 - 0 - 0	
Item tubs, a wheele and other lumber	0-12-0	

Summa totalis 185 li 13 s 4 d
Decimo septimo die mensis Februarii 1626 iuxta computum Anglie per Elizabetham Acton
executricem testamenti Rogeri Acton predicti defuncti exhibitum fuit hoc presens inventarium
pro vero et fideli &c' cum protestatione de addendo si plura ad eius notitiam et possessionem
devenerint

Ita est Rogerus Jones Registrarius.

TH



a. 'The Cross Inn at Oxford from the Courtyard.' The Golden Cross, by J. C. Buckler, 1824
(Bodleian MS. Don. A. 2. no. 26)



b. 'House in Saint Aldates, Oxford, formerly the residence of Dr. Folkes.' The Old Palace, by J. C. Buckler, 1821 (Bodleian MS. Don. A. 2. no. 10)



a. 'South West View of Kettle Hall, Broad Street, Oxford', by J. C. Buckler, 1821 (Bodleian MS. Don. A. 3. no. 75)



b. 'Houses on the East side of Saint Giles', Oxford.' 9 and 11 St. Giles', by J. C. Buckler, 1821 (Bodleian MS. Don. A. 2. no. 38)





a. 'Old Houses in front of Hertford College, Oxford', by J. C. Buckler, 1821 (Bodleian MS. Don. A. 3. no. 81)



b. 35 Holywell, Oxford (A 'long' house, c. 1626)



c. 29 Holywell, Oxford showing large gateway



a. "The Greyhound Inn and old house adjoining in the Gravel Walk in Oxford' at corner of Long Wall Street, by J. C. Buckler, 1823 (Bodleian MS. Don. A. 2. no. 55)



b. 'View in the Street leading to Saint Thomas', Oxford' (Castle Street, looking west), by J. C. Buckler, 1825 (Bodleian MS. Don. A. 3. no. 101)

EXCAVATIONS AT CLAUSENTUM, 1937-8

By D. M. WATERMAN

THE SITE AND THE EXCAVATIONS

Introduction

THE following report is a summary of work carried out on the site of the Roman Settlement at Bitterne Manor, Southampton, during the summers of 1937-8. It is hoped that the excavation will be the first of a series of small trial diggings to exploit the potentialities of the site, leaving to more capable hands the task of fully

elucidating the history of the Roman town.

Miss Lettice Macnaghten, the present owner of the Manor House, not only welcomed the proposal to excavate, but was ever ready to help in every way possible, and the work owes much to her support and enthusiasm. Manual labour was supplied by volunteers drawn chiefly from the secondary schools of the town, assisted and guided by Messrs. J. Williams and M. R. Maitland Muller, while the photographic work was undertaken by the late Mr. J. Stead-Leake. The report on the Samian pottery is the work of the late Dr. T. Davies Pryce. Lastly, it is difficult to acknowledge how much this report owes to the never-failing assistance and encouragement of Prof. Christopher Hawkes; without his help it could hardly have been written.¹

The Site

The site has been very fully described in the past by various writers, and no lengthy description is here required. It is mentioned by Leland and Camden, but it remained to a local antiquary, Dr. John Speed,² in 1770, first to demonstrate the identification of Bitterne with the Clausentum of the Antonine Itinerary, a claim which has never seriously been contested. The Rev. Richard Warner,³ in 1792, is generally credited with having been the first to determine the position of Clausentum, but it is certain that he was indebted to the labours of Speed. It was not until twelve years later that anything approaching a serious study of the site was attempted. In 1804-5 Sir Henry Englefield⁴ investigated the existing remains during alterations to the Manor House, and though sometimes wanting in detail his account is invaluable. Among later writers Haverfield's survey of the site, published in Victoria County History of Hampshire, is an admirably balanced summary of the evidence as then known, and his hypothesis, 'If Clausentum was a fort, it was

¹ The proofs of this report were read by Miss M. V. Taylor, and for this kindness, as for her pertinent criticisms, the writer would record his sincere thanks.

² Speed, The History and Antiquity of Southampton with Some Conjectures concerning the Roman Clausentum, written in manuscript about 1770, and edited by Miss E. R. Aubrey, M.A., as a publication of the Southampton Record Society, 1900. It

may be mentioned that, though Speed's identification is almost certainly correct, his topographic evidence is faulty, i.e. he identifies Regnum (Chichester) with Ringwood, Hants.

3 Warner, Attempt to Ascertain the Situation of the Ancient Clausentum (1792).

4 Englefield, A Walk through Southampton, 2nd edition, 1805.

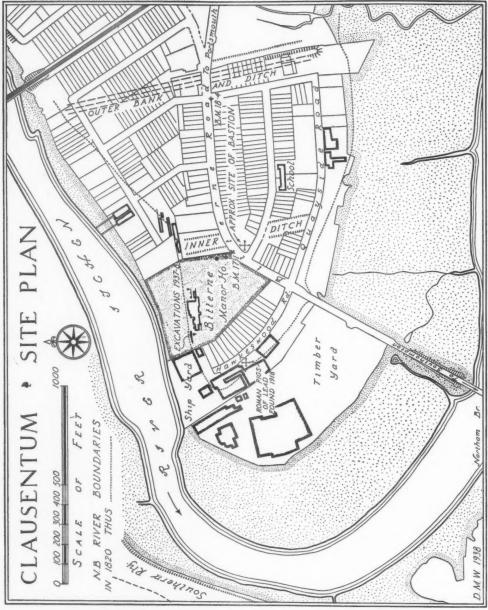


Fig. I.

a fort only in the fourth century, and before it became a fort it was something

else', has yet to be disproved.

The situation of the site is distinctive (fig. 1). Standing on the east bank of the river Itchen, about three miles above its junction with Southampton Water, it occupies a projecting tongue of land formed by an almost semicircular curve of the river. It was protected on the east or land side by two parallel lines of defensive works, the outer area, between these two lines, occupying twenty acres, the inner area, enclosed by the inner line and the river, about eight acres. The outer defences consisted of a bank and ditch, of which the northern part has been almost obliterated by building operations. The inner defences took the form of a masonry wall, backed by an earthern ramp and fronted by a wide ditch. The nature of the wall was ascertained by Englefield in 1804-5; he says:

'The Roman wall itself is singular in its construction... Its thickness is about nine feet and its materials flint, faced very roughly with small square stones, and a bending [i.e., bonding] course of large flat bricks running through its interior part; but it is extraordinary that it has no foundation whatever, but is literally set down on the surface of the ground...² A large bank of earth is thrown up against it on the inner side, and ... it seems as if, at a distance of about nine feet within the outer wall, another wall of about two feet thick has been erected, seemingly as a sort of strengthening to the rampart of earth.'

At each end the wall terminated in 'a round tower of solid masonry', the northern being 18 ft. in diameter, while a third semicircular tower or bastion³ projected from the face of the wall at a point just south of the present Southampton-Portsmouth road, which now bisects the site.

A similar wall, but not backed by an earthen bank, defended the other sides of the inner area, and it was a portion of this walling, situated just west of the Manor House, that was examined during the present excavations. Haverfield says that its exact course is not now determinable, but an attempt to trace the line of this outer wall may be permissible. By great fortune there has been preserved in the Manor House a survey of the site carried out in 1820; and since this was undertaken before that extensive reclamation of land which has now so transformed the area for the modern eye, we may be reasonably certain that it closely follows the configuration of the river boundaries during the Roman period. This survey has been projected on to the 25-in. O.S. sheet (see site plan where river boundary of 1820 map is shown

wall revealed during the present excavations, it would seem that the structure was of a similar build throughout its length.

I A number of finds was recovered from the old surface beneath the outer bank during the partial destruction of the earthwork in 1923, including an iron pick, a bronze ring, pottery, and five coins. The coins were: two of Gallienus, c. a.d. 266 (in. DIANAE CONS AVG, stag r.; APOLLINI CONS AVG, griffin 1.) and one each of Tetricus, c. a.d. 270-3 (in. SPES.....); Gratian, c. a.d. 368 (in. ? GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI); probably fourth century a.d. See Proc. Hants Field Club, 1x, i, 391. Compare the dating evidence of these coins with that adduced for the inner masonry wall (p. 161 of present report).

² If this description is compared with that of the

³ Englefield's description is: '... at the distance of about 78 feet from the northern tower, another semi-circular tower, or butress, was discovered, of 24 feet in diameter'. Englefield shows this tower on his plan just south of the Southampton-Portsmouth road, and confirms its position in his text. If this is correct, Englefield's dimension of 78 ft. is wrong, since on his plan, according to the scale he gives, the distance from the intermediate tower in question to the northern angle is about 400 ft.

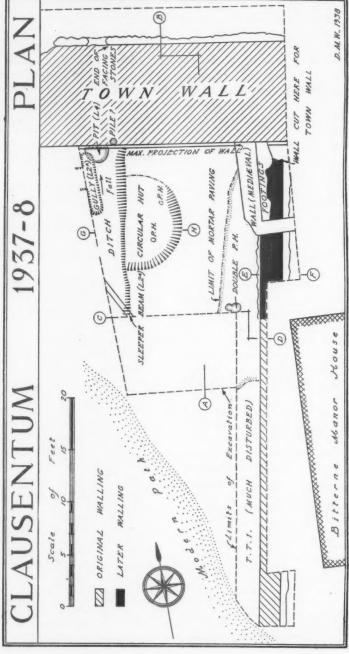


FIG. 2.

by pecked line), and it will be noticed that the river bank closely follows the line of the modern Hawkeswood and Quayside Roads; it must be closely following their line, most probably somewhat farther west, that the Roman wall ran.¹ There is one other piece of evidence which must be considered. On the O.S. sheet, immediately west of Hawkeswood Road, and on land now occupied by a shipbuilding yard, is indicated the find spot, in 1918, of two Roman pigs of lead, both inscribed with the name of the Emperor Vespasian.² It is hardly possible to believe that articles of this description could have been lost; it is more likely that these pigs were dropped overboard during the loading of ships for transporting the lead to the Continent. Davies³ says: 'Outside at the foot of the wall remains were found... of the strong wooden frame or quaywork, which possibly served for the Roman galleys', and although this evidence must be viewed with caution, it is probable that such wharfing existed in Roman times.

The Excavations4

The first feature demanding attention in a limited programme of work was obviously the Town Wall, and the excavations were consequently directed towards investigating the structure and the date of its erection. The structure was revealed by clearing a section of wall, 70 ft. in length, immediately west of the Manor House; its date was determined by stripping an area approximately 20 ft. × 16 ft. in extent behind the wall, and observing the sequence of stratified Roman layers in relation to the wall itself. The discovery of the wall of an early building necessitated an extension of the site southwards by means of a trial trench (T.T.1 on plan) parallel to the Manor House; but here, unfortunately, the ground was disturbed to the footings, the undisturbed strata existing only in patches.

The Pre-Wall occupation. The initial occupation encountered on the site took the form of a circular hut, or shed, a saucer-shaped depression, about 9 ft. in diameter, cut in the natural gravel, and filled in flush with a make-up of stiff grey clay (see plan and section GH). The temporary nature of the structure was emphasized by the insignificant post-holes found (two in number, 5-6 in. diameter), and, despite the evidence of a central hearth, by the scanty spread of charcoal which overlay the floor. The date of erection is obscure; the clay make-up contained only two sherds, of a butt-beaker, and of a Samian 29, of Claudius-Nero date; while, on the other hand, it is certain that the occupation was terminated by, or before, the

erection of the later stone building.

At the south-east angle of the cutting, and extending into T.T.1, was encountered a layer of sticky brown clay, capping the natural gravel, and presumably indicating the original turf line. Its absence in the area immediately surrounding the hut was evidently due to deliberate removal, with the intention of effecting better drainage. An isolated find was a double post-hole, 6-8 in. deep, obviously

3 J. S. Davies, History of Southampton (1883).

In 1939 excavations for air-raid shelters in the angle south of the junction of Hawkeswood Road and Bitterne Road revealed Roman occupation layers; this does suggest that the Town Wall should be located farther to the south-west, as shown on the site plan.

2 P.S.A. xxxi, 1918–19, 37–9.

⁴ To facilitate reference to the sections, a number, preceded by the letter L, is appended to the written description of each stratified Roman level. The corresponding level on the sections is indicated by a similar number enclosed within a circle.

unfinished, filled by the gravel obtained in its digging and sealed by the turf. There

was no indication of complementary features or of date.

As already stated, the desertion of the hut was followed by the erection of a well-built stone structure, the external wall of which was uncovered in the east part of our cutting and in T.T.I. This feature was complicated by the fact that the wall was of two distinct builds, the masonry for a distance of 17 ft. south of the later Town Wall being an addition to that encountered in T.T.I. Owing to the proximity of the Manor House and adjacent gardens, it was impossible to examine the internal levels save by one section across the later walling (section EF), and consequently it was necessary to judge the date of the building from external evidence.

The footings of the original wall consisted of a single course of limestone rubble, laid dry in a shallow trench cut in the turf, a gravel packing being required in places to obtain a uniform depth of foundation (section CD). The superstructure of this original building was carried up in well-built facing courses of roughly squared limestone, with rubble filling, now surviving to a maximum height of four courses, bedded in a soft mortar of a light yellow colour. The footings when built were covered with a thick deposit of stiff clay (L 8) which was encountered throughout the site to the west of the building. It contained, besides many loose tesserae, much pottery of the first and early second centuries, including several butt-beaker sherds, the latest piece, a Samian 31, being ascribed by Dr. Davies Pryce to a mid-second-century date. It is possible that the original masonry wall was continued northwards as a timber-frame structure, since on the inside of, and disturbed by, the later walling were encountered several layers, the lowest a cement floor thickly covered by occupation debris, which were difficult to correlate with those on the exterior (section EF).

In course of time the clay layer (L 8) was overlaid by a thin spread of gravel (L 7), much burnt, which also comprised the filling of a ditch found running north and south in the west part of the cutting (plan and sections CD, GH), this gravel in turn being sealed by a further layer of stiff clay (L 6). The ditch, the full width of which was not disclosed, did not appear to have been in use for any length of time, as there was no sign of silt on its bed; it was cut through L 8, the hut flooring, and into the natural gravel, its depth as far as uncovered being 11 in. on the north and 18 in. where it ran under the later Town Wall. A post-hole, discovered beneath the wall, appeared to represent a pile driven by the later builders to carry the Town Wall over the loose filling of the ditch. Finds from L 6 and L 7 were few, but, including sherds of Castor beakers, indicated a date not earlier than the late second

or third century.

Be that as it may, it was after the deposit of L 6 that the masonry wall of the building lying to the east of the cutting was extended to the north. How far north it is difficult to say, since the wall was entirely destroyed where the foundation trench for the later Town Wall cut across it (pl. XXIII c), but in any case the abrupt fall of the natural gravel would forbid any continuance much beyond this point. To insert the footings of the new wall a trench was dug to the natural gravel (section EF); like those of the original wall, they were of unmortared limestone rubble,

but of greater width, two to three courses deep, and laid with some attempt at herring-bone construction. The superstructure, again like the original wall, was of coursed limestone with rubble filling, but of poor workmanship, and since the masonry courses of the original wall do not correspond with those of the new, the bonding between the two works is most obvious and ill executed. Contemporary with this reconstruction was the formation of a gravel yard (L 5) to the west of the building, together with a mortar paving immediately alongside the house. At the same time the interior of the new extension was made up with a thick deposit of gravel, the top surface of which, capped with charcoal, seems to have served as a temporary flooring. Finally, however, a part of the building at least was provided with a good cement floor, the last to be put down before the structure fell into disuse.

How long the building, presumably a house, continued in occupation it is difficult to say, but covering the wall, the cement flooring, and the mortar paving was a thick deposit of burning, including tiles powdered and pebbles cracked by heat, together with a few scraps of wall plaster and several colour-coated beakers of New Forest ware (section EF). That this debris results from a final destruction of the building by fire seems probable, and despite the complete absence of fallen masonry (which may conceivably have been removed for re-use elsewhere) and taking into account the small amount of burnt material it was possible to examine, this suggestion may be reasonably entertained.

An earthy layer (L 4 in sections AB, CD), heavily charged with refuse, accumulated over the site of the building and over the adjacent gravel yard. From the base of this material came a very badly corroded coin of Valens, and since this earthy layer was the last to be deposited before the erection of the Town Wall, this evidence, and more especially that of the large amount of 'Late-Period' New Forest pottery^I recovered from L 4, has an important bearing on the date of the structure.

The Town Wall. The wall is built in regular courses of flint rubble, together with some limestone, bedded in mortar of a uniform light yellow colour, which is liberally used and contains a stone-aggregate ranging from fine grit to gravel of I in diameter or more.

The maximum width of the wall is 10 ft., and this dimension, as section AB shows, is attained at one point only—at the Roman ground surface of the wall-building period. On the exterior (or northern) face the thickness of the structure is increased for a height of 18 in. above the base by a plinth, or off-set of flints 6 in. to 11 in. wide; above this point, the wall face is carried up in courses of roughly squared and faced limestone blocks, now surviving to a maximum height of five courses (pl. xxIII a).

The method employed in the building of the wall is unusual and interesting. From the existing ground surface (i.e. the surface of L 4), a foundation trench, with battered sides, was dug, and the lower courses of the wall laid directly in this

¹ For the latest study of the New Forest Potting industry see C. F. C. Hawkes, 'An unusual find in the New Forest Potteries at Linwood, Hants', Antiq. Journ. xviii, 113.

² It may be mentioned that, here and there on the surface of the mortar beds, where the flints had been removed, there could be seen, preserved in the matrix, the imprints of the builders' nailed footwear.

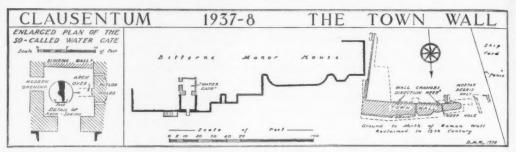


Fig. 4.

trench. On the interior (or southern) face of the wall, when the ground surface was reached, a slight spread of mortar ran out over L 4; above this point the face was carried up with a slight batter, the facing flints knapped, and the mortar struck

with good weather joints (pl. xxiv b).

topographical features in its layout (pl. xxiv a).

In order to investigate further the construction of the wall the superficial soil was removed for a distance of 66 ft. to the west of the Manor House; beyond this point the wall had been robbed, presumably during comparatively recent times, its course being marked only by a thick deposit of mortar debris. The total length of wall thus uncovered was 69 ft., but for a distance of only 22 ft. was the full width of the wall revealed. Elsewhere the limestone facing and much of the flintwork had entirely disappeared. However, the course of the inner face of the wall was comparatively intact, and it was shown that, even in the short length excavated, the wall changed direction at two points—a striking testimony to the influence of

Two features of the wall deserve notice. The first is a drain (fig. 5 and pl. XXIII b) roofed with plain, and floored with flanged, tiles of large size, with cheeks composed of a double course of roughly squared and faced limestone, passing through the full (existing) width of the wall, 35 ft. west of the Manor House. Both ends had been destroyed, but behind (south of) the wall was discovered a deep pit, presumably a sump, or soak-away, roughly square in shape and sunk to the level of the natural gravel, which was completely filled by a stiff deposit of grey mud. Eighteen feet west of the drain was encountered a weep-hole, which was, like the drain, in excellent preservation, save that the outer end had been destroyed during wall-robbing. It was formed of semicircular tiles (imbrices), the open ends butted together to form a channel of roughly circular form.

Mention may here be made of the structure known as the 'Water Gate', now incorporated in the cellars of the present Manor House and which has been shown (fig. 4) to lie immediately on the projected line of the Town Wall, though set at a slight angle to its direction. The suggestion that the structure is of Roman date has been made, together with its identification as the water gate of Clausentum; yet though it may perpetuate the site, and even incorporate the remains, of such a building, a great deal of the masonry as it now stands is almost certainly of twelfth-

century date.



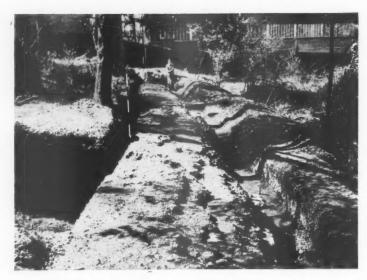
c. Clausentum Town Wall. Masonry wall A, cut through by Town Wall B, with medieval walling and footings above, C.



a. Clausentum Town Wall. Detail of projecting flint plinth, with lowest course of limestone facing above



6. Clausentum Town Wall. The drain (scale in inches)



a. Clausentum Town Wall. View looking west, with ranging poles indicating changes of direction in its course



b. Clausentum Town Wall. Rear face, looking NW. The mortar spread from the Wall can be seen at the level of the man's left elbow

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The Post-Wall levels. With the conclusion of building operations in connexion with the Town Wall, the site was partially levelled by a gravelly clay make-up (L 3), containing, besides many loose tesserae, much pottery ranging in date from Claudius to the late fourth century. This make-up was in turn covered by a thick deposit of sterile gravel (L 2b), part of which appears to have formed the flooring

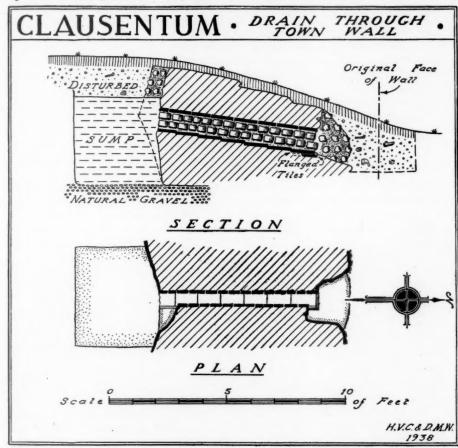


Fig. 5.

of a timber-framed building. The only structural feature disclosed was the charred remains of a burnt sleeper-beam, sunk in a chase cut in the gravel, but the heavy accumulation of contemporary debris (L 2a) indicated, without proof of its duration, an occupation of some considerable time. Associated features included the heavily burnt material of a hearth, with a rough paving of stone and tile to the north, together with a small drainage channel, which probably discharged eventu-

ally into the sump at the rear of the Town Wall drain. A thick deposit of burnt and powdered-tile debris found immediately to the rear of the Town Wall suggested that part at least of the structure had been destroyed by fire. The associated pottery was almost entirely of 'Late-Period' New Forest products, and though representing the last effective occupation on the site, gives no indication of its termination. An interesting, though isolated, find from the occupation material was a fragment of marble moulding; it is at least suggestive of the condition of the more pretentious

erections of the town at this period.

With the disuse, or more probably destruction, of the timber building, its site appears to have been used as a convenient rubbish-tip, and was buried beneath deposits of crumbled wall-plaster, building materials, and occupation debris (L 1). A find which may derive significance from such a context was the fragmentary remains of a human skull. That this dumped material represents the clearings of some disaster which at this late date overtook the town can hardly be argued from such evidence, and the inclusion of an isolated human remain is not substantiative; but such an explanation would well suit the evidence, and gains some support from our knowledge of conditions of life in the later fourth and early fifth centuries in southern Britain.

Two further features remain to be considered. The first is the scanty and disturbed remains of a poorly constructed dry-built wall, found existing to the height of a single course, which was bedded without foundation on the surface of the rubbish-tip. No associated evidence was found, but a late, or post-, Roman date appears likely. Finally, there should be recorded a fragment of late medieval walling found on the south side of the cutting. Its purpose is obscure, while its date is perhaps indicated by a scrap of late brown-glazed pottery found, together with many pieces of slate, in the foundation trench. A number of bricks included as the top course of the existing walling appear to be a fairly recent addition.

Summary. The site investigated during the present excavations showed a more or less continuous occupation from the first to the fourth centuries (and possibly later, but this was incapable of proof), with emphasis on the latter half of the period.

The initial occupation in the first century is represented by a simple circular hut, or shed, which appears to have had only a brief life. It was replaced about the mid-second century by a well-constructed building, probably with a half-timbered superstructure on a breast-high stone wall. Later, about the beginning of the third century, this building was enlarged by means of an extension to the north; it eventually appears to have been destroyed by fire (in the late third or early fourth century). It was after the site of this building had been buried beneath a deposit of occupation refuse that the defensive wall of the town was built; the finding of much 'Late-Period' New Forest pottery, together with a coin of Valens in the wall-building layer, suggests the date of erection as c. A.D. 370, or later. After a general tidying-up, on the completion of the work, a timber-framed erection, of unknown dimensions, appears to have been built, perhaps even backing on to the Town Wall; this again was probably destroyed by fire, the site thereupon being utilized as a rubbish-tip. There is indirect evidence for occupation in late, or post-, Roman times, but confirmation of this must attend on future excavations.

Note on the Dating Evidence for the Town Wall

It is, of course, realized that the evidence of a single coin (identified as Valens, A.D. 364-79, by Mr. H. Mattingly; Securitas Reipublicae with Victory I., on reverse), together with a mass of provisionally dated pottery, is no very substantial foundation upon which to place a date for the construction. The coin (which should, if allowed, and bearing in mind the possibility of percolation from a superimposed layer, provide the more limiting dating) would suggest an upper limiting date of c. A.D. 370 for the erection of the Town Wall. On the other hand, the stronger evidence provided by pottery of New Forest 'Late-Period' production will give a date (according to Prof. Hawkes's revised dating of Sumner's three pottery periods) of c. A.D. 330 or later. How much later it is at present impossible to say by reason of our incomplete knowledge of the duration of the New Forest kilns. For while the Woodyates-Bokerley Dyke excavation by Pitt-Rivers showed it lasted late, it did not answer the question how late, and while at Richborough an official occupation renewed after A.D. 410, and lasting till nearly the middle of the fifth century, has been posited on documentary grounds, and argued to be confirmed by coin-evidence, there is not the slightest possibility at present of bringing in the pottery on one side or another. However, bearing in mind the dating of the outer earthwork at Bitterne (Gratian+), I have suggested the later dating (Valens+) for

the Town Wall, although it would be rash to assume the wall and outer work to be necessarily contemporary. Only the enlarging of the available wall-dating evidence by more digging will

bring a final answer.

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Small Objects (Fig. 6)

 Bronze, pelta-shaped harness ornament, provided at the back with two shanks for attach-

ment. (L 3.)

 Bronze casing of lock from casket or similar small receptacle. (L 4.) A lock of similar size and construction was found with the contents of a casket buried with a female skeleton during the N.E. Railway excavations at York in 1873 (Yorkshire Museum).

Bronze one-piece brooch, with rod bow and solid catchplate. (L 1.)

4. Bronze ring of octagonal outline. (L 2 A.)

5. Bronze tweezers (unstratified).

 Iron arrow-head of triangular section. (From a fourth-century deposit at rear of weep hole through Town Wall.)

 Shale bracelet, with 'rope' pattern ornament. Internal diam. 2½ in. (L 1.)

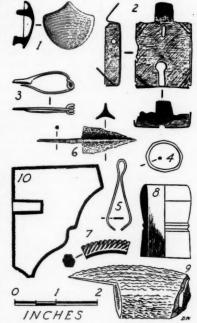


Fig. 6. Clausentum. Small objects

8. Tubular bone object, turned and moulded on the lathe. (L 4.)

9. Ox-goad of deer antier. A length of antier showing saw and knife cuts, together with another sawn fragment, come from the same layer. (L 3.)

10. Fragment of marble moulding; at the back a dowel hole. (L 2 A.)

Dr. K. C. Dunham of the Petrographical Department, Geological Survey and

Museum, very kindly reports as follows:

'I have examined a thin section made from the marble supplied. The rock is a dirty white marble composed of coarse interlocked calcite crystals up to 2 mm. diameter. The streaky appearance of the rock suggests stress, and it is traversed by tiny seams of opaque material, possibly graphite. A few small grains of detrital quartz are present, together

with a little limonite, possibly after pyrite.

'My colleague Mr. Butler has compared the rock with the specimens of marble we have available here at present (unfortunately many are still packed). He concludes that it is highly improbable that the rock is British, and thinks it likely that it is from a Mediterranean source, possibly from the Carrara-Massa-Seravezza area of Tuscany where marble was extensively quarried in the times of Caesar and Augustus (Marmor lunense). The petrographical features of the rock are not, however, sufficiently diagnostic to exclude other Greek and Italian possibilities.'

THE POTTERY

Decorated Samian. By the late T. DAVIES PRYCE, F.S.A.

1. Form 29. Lower frieze: heart-shaped leaf with serrated border as used by SCOTTIVS

(Knorr, 1919, 71 D) and other early potters. (L 4.) Claudian.

2. Form 29. Good glaze and workmanship. Contour not definitely carinated. Upper frieze: arrow-heads of early type and fine vertical and diagonal wavy lines. These diagonal lines date to Nero and the Flavian period. Lower frieze: early type of wreath similar to that occurring in the work of the Claudius-Nero potter NELVS (Knorr, 1919, 56 A). (Joining fragments from L 3 and L 8 A.) Claudius-Nero.

3. Form 29. Central moulding, bordered by abnormal bead rows. Straight wreath. (Un-

stratified.) Nero or Vespasian.

4. Form 29. Lower frieze: wreath and imbricated leaves. Early leaf. (L 3.) Nero.

5. Form 29. Early heart-shaped leaf. (L 6.) Probably pre-Flavian.

6. Form 29. Upper frieze: early rosette, closely similar to one used by FIRMO (Knorr, 1919, text; fig. 11). Concentric circles. (L 3.) Pre-Flavian.

Form 29. Rim small, rounded lip. Rosette as no. 6, but surrounded by wreath. (Cf. Knorr, Germania, Oct. 1937, Abb. 3. 16. From Bregenz: dated late Claudian or Nero.) (L. 6.) Pre-Flavian.

8. Form 29. Upper frieze: single stalk, two-leaf scroll. Bifid tendril union (?). (L 1.) Pre-

Flavian.

 Form 29. Lower frieze: crossed tendrils, sitting hare (cf. Knorr, 1919, 8 B, AQUITANVS). (L 3.) Pre-Flavian.

10. Form 29. Fragment, upper frieze. (L 3.) Pre-Flavian.

11. Form 29. Good glaze, lower frieze: large leaf (cf. Knorr, 1919, 21 c and D). Six-bladed leaf. Probably Claudian. (L 4.) Pre-Flavian.

12. Form 29. Upper frieze: part of stipuled leaf. (L 7.) Nero-Vespasian.

13. Form 29. Upper frieze. (L 8.) Nero-Vespasian.

14. Form 29. Upper frieze: bifid tendril binding. (Unstratified.) Nero-Vespasian.

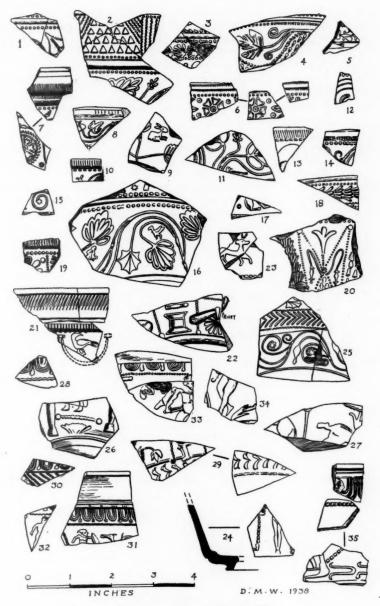


Fig. 7. Clausentum. Decorated Samian $(\frac{1}{2})$

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- 15. Form 29. Upper frieze. (Burning, L 2 A.) Nero-Flavian.
- Form 29. Lower frieze: many lobed and palmate leaves derived from pre-Flavian types.
 Beaded 'tendril unions'. (L 8 A.) Vespasian (might be slightly earlier, i.e. Nero).
- 17. Form 29. Part of upper frieze and remains of bead row. (L 7.) Vespasian.
- 18. Form 29. Upper frieze decorated with two straight wreaths. (L 3.) Vespasian.
- 19. Form 29. Upper frieze. (Humus.) Mid-Flavian.
- 20. Form 29. Lower frieze: cruciform ornament; upright straight wreath; arrow-heads. (Humus.) Mid-Flavian.
- 21. Form 29. Typical Flavian glaze and workmanship. (L 8.) c. A.D. 80-5.
- Form 29. Lower frieze: panels, bordered by rows of beads, enclosing altar left and large rosette right. Note the characteristic fluting. Late example of this form. (Humus.) Domitian—Trajan.
- 23. Form 29 (?) Yellowish glaze, as frequently found in Lezoux ware. Deer or goat to left. (L 8.) Late first century.
- 24. Form 30. (Small) yellowish-red glaze. Panel containing figure with feet bound, probably Pan (cf. Déchelette, 413). This figure occurs in the work of CINNAMVS and other Lezoux potters. (L 8 A.) Hadrian-Antonine.
- Form 37. Zonal decoration, frequent at Pompeii (cf. Atkinson, J.R.S. iv, pl. vIII, etc.)
 (L 4.) Mid-Flavian.
- 26. Form 37. Late South Gaulish work. Note wavy line. (L 4.) Late Flavian.
- 27. Form 37. Late South Gaulish work. (L 4.) Late Flavian.
- 28. Form 37. Coarse wavy line. South Gaulish. (L 4.) Late Flavian.
- 29. Form 37. Yellowish-red glaze. Designs closed with 'Ram's horn' wreath, as frequently found in the Trajanic period (cf. Knorr, 1912, pl. 30, 3 BUTRIO). (L 6.) Trajan.
- 30. Form 37. Ovolo with rosette tongue-terminal, demarcated below by a row of small compressed beads (cf. J.R.S. xxv, pl. xv, bowls by IOENALIS), a characteristic of central Gaulish ware of the late first and early second centuries. Similar beads, diagonally arranged below. (L 8 A.) Trajan.
- 31. Form 37. Thin ware, good workmanship and glaze. Ovolo with striated tongue-stem and rosette terminal, bordered below by a row of very fine beads; all features characteristic of central Gaulish ware of the late first and early second centuries, and of the work of IOENALIS and DONNAVCVS (cf. J.R.S. xxv, 56 f.). Pigmy and crane (cf. Déchelette 437). This ware indicates a vast improvement in sigillata technique as compared with the latest production in South Gaul. (L 2 A.) Trajan.
- 32. Form 37. Yellowish-red glaze. Fine wavy line. Probably central Gaulish. For figure cf. Déchelette 402. (L 7.) Trajan-Hadrian.
- 33. Form 37. Gladiator or Bestiarius to right. (L 2 A.) Trajan-Hadrian.
- 34. Form 37. (probably). Not burnt, but covered à vernis métallique. Apollo to left (cf. Déchelette 55, ACASTVS, of Lezoux). The type appears in the period Trajan-Hadrian (see Oswald, Index of Figure Types, 92). (L 1.) Trajan-Hadrian.
- 35. Form 37. Poor glaze, negligent and incoherent workmanship. Large square beads. Probably Trier ware of the end of the second century or beginning of the third. (L 7.)

Analysis

Date	Form 29	Form 30	Form 37	Total
Claudius-Nero .	16	_		16
Nero-Vespasian .	8	I	_	9
Flavian	11	_	10	21
Domitian-Trajan .	ī	-	_	1
Trajan	_	=	3	3
Trajan-Hadrian .		_	5	5
Hadrian-Antonine	_	2	_	2
Antonine	_	_	1 (3)	1 (?)
Late 2nd century .	_	_	I	1
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Belgic Wares1

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The presence of pottery of Belgic type in stratified deposits of Roman date suggests the possibility of a pre-Roman occupation of the site. The difficulties of assessing the value of such derived sherds, however, are well known, as exemplified in the case of Chichester, the Roman

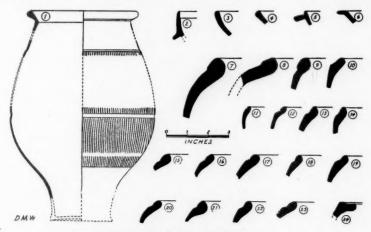


Fig. 8. Clausentum. Belgic pottery (1)

Noviomagus, occupying a similar littoral position on the Sussex coast some twenty-seven miles east of Bitterne.² The problem confronting excavators at both these sites is the same, and only the location of Belgic pottery *in situ* can finally settle the question.

Butt beakers (fig. 8, 1). The fragments of butt beakers belong almost all to vessels of more or less white or cream-coloured ware, sometimes with, sometimes without, a faintly browned burnished surface. The form and ornament of this type are constant. The everted rim, thickening to a convex lip, is backed by a curiously flat internal bevel, ending in a usually sharp throat-angle; the butt-shaped body is crossed by very shallow grooves and mouldings enclosing bands of roulette ornament, the latter consisting of straight or slanting impressions without pattern arrangement.

- ¹ For references to the then unpublished Colchester material, and for much other help with this
- section, the writer is indebted to Prof. Hawkes.
 - 2 Sussex Arch. Coll. lxxvi, 138-45.

The general connexions of this type of butt beaker are with Belgic Gaul and the Rhineland in the first half of the first century A.D., whence there was much importation into Britain. Actually this particular type, in this particular ware, seems scarcely at all represented on the Continent, and its enormous abundance at the leading British commercial centre of the period, Camulodunum (Colchester), points to a secondary centre of this primarily Gallo-Belgic industry there, at which this type of beaker became a speciality (form 113 in the forthcoming Camulodunum Report). The Colchester evidence is such that one cannot assume that this manufacture ceased instantly at the Roman Conquest, though it certainly did so between about A.D. 50 and 60, so that despite what has recently been written on the subject¹ this beaker type cannot be treated as an automatic indicator of pre-Conquest date. However, this is not to say that its primary period is not pre-Conquest; its upper limit of date need be no later than c. A.D. 10, and it occurs in Wessex on a number of pre-Conquest sites.2 Thus its presence at Bitterne may well confirm the evidence of the bead-rim pottery, discussed below, in favour of a pre-Conquest initial occupation, though in the circumstances it cannot positively be asserted that it reached the site before the Claudian period. It is possible that it was arriving both before and just after the Conquest; in either case, its lower limit of date may be put not much later than A.D. 50.

Other Gallo-Belgic wares. Typical of the potteries of Belgic Gaul from the last dozen years of the first century B.C. until the middle of the first century A.D. is a fine wheel-turned pottery in polished black or red surfaced clay, made in imitation of contemporary forms of Arretine ware, then being produced on a large scale at Italian and other centres of the Roman world. The sherds of terra nigra (as the black-surfaced pottery is called) from Bitterne taken together show that this ware was certainly reaching the site in directly post-Conquest times (say A.D. 50) and leave open, without fully proving, the possibility that it was arriving already in pre-Conquest times.

- Fig. 8, 2. Fragment of flanged bowl. Pre-Claudian or Claudian (cf. Camulodunum form 58A).
 - 3. Rim fragment of platter (cf. Camulodunum form 16).
 - 4. Rim fragment of platter of uncertain form.
 - Imitation of Samian form Ritterling 1. Should be late Tiberius-Claudian (not found at Colchester).
 - 6. Rim fragment of bowl like Samian form 36.

Bead-rim pottery (fig. 8, 7-24). Prof. Hawkes writes: 'I regard this series as pre-Conquest in type, and in the main, I fancy, also in date. Some amount of Romanization is apparent in fabric like that of 14 and 17, but on the other hand 7, 8, 9 and 11 seem as "native" as they can be. Of course, one's judgement has to be based on the series as a whole, the individual pieces merely contributing; and regarding it so, I should say that while an initial date no earlier than the Conquest is, of course, possible (considering how purely "native" pottery might continue to appear in directly post-Conquest times), a definitely pre-Conquest one seems to me more probable, and can in no case be dismissed as impossible. That is, even if exactly similar sherds can be pointed out from post-Conquest associations, these sherds are not themselves thereby necessarily made post-Conquest, and though that possibility cannot be wholly ruled out, there is nothing to prevent one from according full weight to their undoubtedly pre-Conquest parallels in Belgic Wessex.³ In any case, your pottery gives Bitterne as good a right to a place in this pre-Conquest Belgic culture as any bead-rims by themselves can.'

All the pieces are wheel-turned with the possible exception of 8.

¹ Antiq. Journ. xviii, 262-77.

² Casterley Camp (*Devizes Mus. Cat.*, pl. xxvII, 6–8); Oare (*ibid.*, pl. xII B); and Highfield, Salisbury (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.* xlvi, 605–6).

³ Worthy Down, Twyford Down, Bury Hill (Period 3), Oare, Highfield, and Sud Moor (Isle of Wight) all cover the field.

Fig. 8, 7. Hard uneven grey body, with heavy admixture of large grit, grey to buff externally, which is finger-smoothed.

 Soft uneven sooty-black body, heavily charged with grit, black to buff externally, which is so roughly finished as to appear hand-turned.

9. Hard black body and surfaces, with grit admixture. Burnished externally.

Grey body with black gritty surface. The exterior shows striations probably produced by wiping with a handful of dried grass.

12. Hard black body, buff to black surfaces. Finger smoothed externally.

24. This anomalous piece, in hard grey gritty ware, shows an extremely sharply inbent rim, an exaggeration paralleled in the eastern Belgic province at Colchester and elsewhere in Essex, and presumably due to the desire to accommodate a lid.

The remaining sherds figured need no detailed description. All are wheel-turned, in grey ware with grey or black surfaces, and, with the exceptions of 21-3, show a striated surface externally.

Early Roman Pottery (fig. 9)

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(1) Black body and surfaces, showing traces of a black coating. This appears to be a rendering, in 'native style', of the general form of a Gallo-Belgic platter. Pre-Claudian or Claudian. A basal fragment in similar clay, also showing traces of a black coating, was found, both pieces occurring as derivatives in fourth-century layers.

(2) Black, rather soapy ware, burnished inside and out save for a reserved zone bearing wavy-line ornament.

Probably pre-Flavian.

The rest of the group is later, and the descent of its forms, whether with plain or beaded rim, from Gallo-Belgic platter types is dying away to imperceptibility. In grey clay, the burnishing of the surface, and the presence both inside and out of a reserved band bearing scribed ornament, seems to be the normal accompaniment of this typically Roman fabric.

(8 and 9) Rim fragments of heavy bowls. The former is in whitish-grey clay, with grey surfaces showing traces of a black coating, a ware close to true Gallo-Belgic Terra Nigra. The latter shows a cruder rendering of the same. Prof. Hawkes has compared these pieces to Camulodunum form 44; he remarks: 'It is unusual, but not, I am sure, pre-Claudian.'

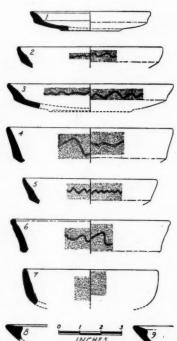


Fig. 9. Clausentum. Early Roman pottery (1/4)

The Fourth-century Pottery

Much of the pottery from the fourth-century layers can be attributed to that Late-Period production of the New Forest kilns first recognized by Mr. Heywood Sumner in his New Forest Roman Pottery Sites, and more recently studied by Prof. Hawkes. Indeed, the homogeneous nature of the evidence does not warrant the presentation of the relics, layer by layer, as they

were disclosed. Consequently, in the following notes, the pottery is described as a mass, due

regard being paid to exceptional or little-known examples as they occur.

Colour-coated wares. The colour-coated wares, as at the New Forest kiln sites themselves, fall into two distinct classes: beakers, in hard clay, with metallic coating, almost exclusively of the form that Mr. Sumner notes as 'the usual type of New Forest beaker' (Sumner, loc. cit., pl. III. 5); and bowls, with cream-coloured body and red-slip coating; these last, however, represented only by a few sherds.

Beakers. The most distinctive and by far the commonest fabric of these beakers, or 'thumbpots', is a very hard grey, or blue-grey body, coated with a red-purple metallic gloss. Fairly common, too, are sherds likewise with a hard grey body, but with a semi-metallic or matt surface, in dark brown to grey-black. A yellow undercoating is occasionally found. Decoration occurs in

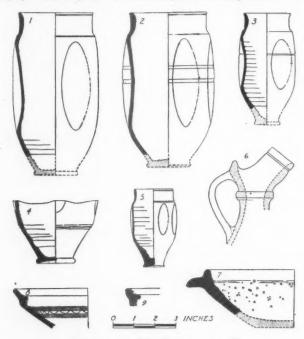


Fig. 10. Clausentum. New Forest pottery (1)

the form of white paint on a fumed black coating, or in white paint, or incised ornament, or a combination of both, on a red-purple metallic coating; the sherds are too fragmentary for reproduction. A single beaker sherd shows thick mica dusting on both surfaces. The number of indentations normally appears to be six, but since the majority of the restored vessels are very fragmentary it is impossible to dogmatize. The rims, in order of their frequency, may be beaded, by running a groove just below the lip, as fig. 10, 5; moulded to a (usually) heavy bead, as fig. 10, 1 and 2; or plainly rounded, as fig. 10, 3. Although no typological sequence has yet been suggested, it may be mentioned that in L 4 the grooved type is present to the virtual exclusion of the moulded rim, in L 1 and L 2 A the occurrence is reversed. The bases are mostly concave, and have a footring, usually simply and roughly made; the well-moulded example of fig. 10, 4 is not common.

- Fig. 10, 1. Light yellow body, with worn chocolate-brown to purple surface. Medium hard. (L 1.)
 - Light orange-brown body, with dark brown to light purple-brown surface. Medium hard. (L 4.)
 - 3. Grey body coated with red-purple metallic gloss. Very hard. (L 1.)
 - 4. Similar ware to 3. (Joining sherds from L 3 and L 4.)

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- 5. Small beaker of excellent workmanship, with hard grey body coated with greenish-bronze metallic gloss. Very hard. (L 4.) Two other diminutive bases, § in. diameter, showing the more usual black or red-purple surface, were also found. (Both L 4.)
- FLAGONS. One other class of vessel showing the technique of colour coating remains to be described—the flagons. Three only were found, and all belong to the type least frequently encountered in the New Forest (cf. loc. cit., pl. 1x. 7).
 - Fig. 10, 6. Buff body, coated with dull purple paint. Hard; sandy. (L 2 A. The other two examples, very fragmentary, are from L 4.)
- Vessels of coarse ware. Finds of mortaria, and of 'wide mouth bowls with inside flange' (loc. cit., pl. xxx1, 4-11) were infrequent, but their occurrence at Clausentum serves to emphasize the New Forest potters' enterprise in the later fourth century.
 - Fig. 10, 7. Mortarium (Sumner's type A) with straight flange decorated with wave pattern on the upper surface. Pink body, pink to grey surfaces. Sandy, hard. (L 1.)
 - 8. Wide-mouthed bowl with inside flange showing the shouldered profile found at Ashley Rails. Parchment-coloured body, with brown paint ornament on the inside. (L 2 A).
 - 9. White body, ochreous-yellow surfaces. (L 4.)
- The coarse grey and black wares are, of course, not necessarily to be attributed to a New Forest origin, but they can, with greatest convenience, be dealt with here. The majority of the cooking-pots show the late tendency of the rim to oversail the girth; but other forms are present and exhibit various grades of potting.
 - Fig. 11, 1. Olla in drab, gritted, black to brown ware, the exterior finger smoothed and rough. (L 1.)
 - Olla, with widely splaying cavetto rim and incised lattice pattern on exterior. Dark, sandy ware, semi-burnished on rim and above decoration. (L 2 A.)
 - Olla in clay similar to (1). Very sooty. (L 4.)
 A further series of rim forms is given in 4-8.
- The bulk of the remaining coarse-ware sherds belong to vessels with outbent (and undercut) level rims, to flanged bowls, and to straight-sided dishes with plain rims. Although not especially characteristic of the New Forest industry, or exclusively confined to any one period of production, these pieces, as a whole, fall comfortably within that 'Late Period' of which the colour-coated wares described above are the most distinctive product. A representative series of rim forms are figured; the outbent level rims in 9-12; the flanged bowl rims in 13-17; and the plain-rimmed dishes in 18-19. The whole of the last type are almost identical; the only exception (19) in grey clay with a worn umber-ochre colour coating has a thickened, in place of the normal thinned, rim. A small series of sherds, usually in a rather poor fabric, show the feature, not unknown in the New Forest itself, of a roughly made incipient beading, formed by dragging a (normally) shallow groove just below the rim (20). An extreme of grooving sometimes produced an upright, or slightly everted, rim (21).
- Of the vessels described above, three only show scribed ornament. Yet the number of sherds bearing this decoration is fairly numerous, and bulks larger than a mere glance through Mr. Sumner's book would indicate. It usually takes the form of an obtuse-angled lattice pattern, normally

firmly impressed, sometimes merely rubbed, and, more rarely, impressed sufficiently deep to form a diamond pattern in false relief. The last seems to be confined to sherds of large beakers of the form 22–24, and probably not of New Forest origin. However, if we may attribute most of the pieces to this source as the clay—despite the drab uniformity of our fourth-century potting—

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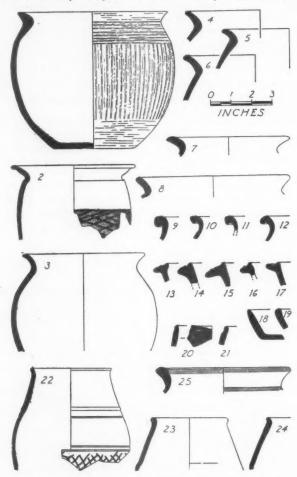


Fig. 11. Clausentum. Fourth-century coarse pottery (1)

suggests, the presence of this scribed ware in a 'late' production context merely emphasizes the underlying native traditions of the industry, even at a time when the craft, romanized but still essentially clinging to its older impulses, was enjoying the hey-day of its prosperity.

Other Wares

That Clausentum did not import its pottery in the fourth century solely from the New Forest is indicated by the sherd shown in fig. 11, 25, with hard dark grey body and surfaces, bearing a

bluish-white slip on the shoulder and the internal bevel of the rim. The source of this piece is to be found in a widespread potting industry reaching from Kingsley in Hants through the Alice Holt Forest to Farnham in Surrey (see *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, 'Survey of the Prehistory of the Farnham District', 221-52, and especially figs. 101, 107).

Throughout the fourth-century layers were found fragments of bowls with hard buff-yellow body and mottled orange to dark brown coating, the general form of which appears to be an exaggerated Drag. 38, with short upstanding lip and extremely heavy drooping rim, the lower edge

of which is usually beaded on the inside (fig. 12, 1-4).

In Germany marbled ware in one form or another is known from Claudian times onwards, becoming most widely spread in the third and fourth centuries, but the form of our bowls does not appear amongst the published material. In this country marbled ware is scarcely known

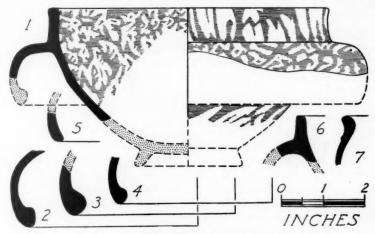


Fig. 12. Clausentum. Fourth-century mottled ware (1)

(except for imported terra sigillata), although bowls of our form occur at Richborough, unfortunately not in stratified deposits, and are dated as probably not earlier than the third century (Richborough, II, pl. xxxII, 170; the rim lacks the internal beading, paralleled at Bitterne by one sherd, fig. 12, 5).

The finding of such vessels at Bitterne in fourth-century levels raises questions difficult to explain with the evidence available, but Mr. Bushe-Fox has stressed our incomplete acquaintance with the red-coated and allied wares 'found in fair quantities on late sites in the south and midlands', and it may be that the examples in question are a local variation of this class of pottery.

Indeed, it may be that the single rim fragment, fig. 12, 7, with brown body and unusual buff-to-brown mottled surface, furnishes a connexion between this marbled technique and the normal method of monochrome colour-coating. For the form is evidently that of the bowls, based on Samian forms 29/37, often decorated with stamped or rouletted ornament, and with red or brown slip coating, that appear as a frequent product of late kiln sites in southern England.²

¹ Mr. M. R. Hull, who has kindly examined the sherds, writes: 'It seems to me that you have perhaps a local fabric, which will have to be dated on its own merits and on those of what is found with it. The date might be third or fourth century; the

great difficulty being to say when the wares known to us as prevalent in the 4th century first came into use.'

² e.g. New Forest (Sumner, op. cit. 22 f.); Oxfordshire kilns, Sandford (*Archaeologia*, lxxii); Dorchester (*Oxoniensia*, i); Cowley (*ibid*. vi).

SHIELDS FROM THE TOMB OF ARCHBISHOP CHICHELEY, CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL

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By R. H. D'ELBOUX, F.S.A.

THE tomb of Archbishop Chicheley, founder of All Souls College, Oxford, who died in 1443, has always been maintained by that college. Repairs to it are known to have taken place in 1662-4, sometime about 1836, and, somewhat drastically,

in 1897.

In August 1642 Canterbury Cathedral was thoroughly and sacrilegiously despoiled by Sir Michael Livesey and a band of Puritan soldiery. An account of their behaviour was published by the Vice-Dean, Dr. Paske, on 9th September of the same year, and has been included in Woodruff and Danks, Canterbury Cathedral (p. 324). Concerned in the main with the destruction of images and the accessories of the Church of England ritual, they also 'violated the monuments of the dead'. Their work was finished the following year by 'Mr. Richard Culmer, Master of Arts, a godly and orthodox divine' as the Parliamentarians chose to call him, who found little save the glass left for him to deface.

In a 1660 memorandum of the dean and chapter one reads of 'many of the goodly monuments of the dead shamefully abused, defaced, rifled, and plundered of their brasses, iron grates, and barres'. The Chicheley tomb was one of these, for the archives of All Souls College (Price Martin, Catalogue of All Souls College Archives, i. 399) contain the details of the Restoration repairs, carried out by Thomas Stanton, stone-carver of the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn. One of the

last items is as follows:

June the 4th 1664

Tho. Stanton.

Instructions to Martin Hirst, the painter, are contained in the same bundle, and

no. 3 relates to the 'scutchions of armes'.

There are, and as far as is known always have been, on the sides of the tomb sixteen brass shields measuring 4 by 5 in., six aside, and two at each end, while on the table top are four, one at each corner, measuring 5 by 6 in. The illustrations in Battley's Somner, 1703, and Dart, 1726, show the north side of the tomb with six shields, identifiable by their name scrolls above them, which are also of brass, as sees in the archdiocese, as are all the shields round the sides of the tomb, except Durham. The south side was hidden by seventeenth-century panelling until 1826–36. On its removal some slight repairs are thought to have been done to the tomb, but their nature is unknown.

In 1897 thorough, too thorough, repairs were put in hand by the college, C. E.

¹ It is curious that Lincoln is not represented, and Hereford not until 1897.

SHIELDS FROM TOMB OF ARCHBISHOP CHICHELEY 173

Kempe being commissioned by them, apparently with a free hand, and A. G. Bodley being in charge of the work. During this restoration six brass shields were certainly, and others probably, thrown aside by Mr. Bodley and new ones placed in their stead, five being from the sides and one from the top. At the same time, all were gloriously recoloured, so that, save in one or two cases, Llandaff, for example, where the arrangement of the charges lacks the slickness of the Victorian herald, it is impossible to tell the age of the shields. Of the discarded shields, four arrived at the cathedral library while Dr. Cotton was librarian, and two at the Society of Antiquaries about 1937. Their history during the intervening forty years is unknown.

F. M. Cooper published his Memorial Inscriptions in Canterbury Cathedral in 1897, his preface being dated 27th September. His account of the heraldry of the Chicheley tomb² seems, however, to have been written before the alterations, although, in a note he adds: 'It should be clearly understood that, when the tomb was restored, little or no regard was paid to the proper tinctures of the various

coats of arms'.

He lists the shields as follows:

N. Side, working E. to W.

- 1. Glocestren: gules, a mitre between 2 chevrons or.
- 2. Meneuen:
- 3. Exonien:
- 4. Coventrien:
- 5. Sar:
- 6. Dunelm:

West End

- 7. Winton: [The name scroll missing.]
- 8. Bathon' The arms of the see of Wells.

S. Side, working W. to E.

- 9. Norwicen: [The shield gone.]
- 10. Elien:
- 11. Wigornen:
- 12. Roffen':
- 13. Cicestren:
- 14. Landauen:

East End

- 15. Assauen: [Shield plain.]
- 16. Bangoren: [Shield plain.]

On the table top

- 1. See of Canterbury.
- 2. Arms of Chicheley.
- 3. See of London.
- 4. [Shield plain.]

Mr. Bodley replaced Gloucester by the see of Hereford, and made good the missing shield of Norwich and the label of Winchester; he also cast aside the arms of Chichester, Coventry, Exeter, and Sarum,³ and presumably the three plain shields, though only one³ remains. The repairs of 1664 must, I think, refer to the sides of the tomb only, since the labels are mentioned. If so, we have here their rejection,

ing such a long time shut up in that box as he did? It is likely that the late Ralph Griffin is responsible for the present locations of both sets of shields.

² p. 138.

³ At the Society of Antiquaries, the others being at Canterbury.

¹ Mr. W. P. Blore, the present librarian, writes: 'Did they come into the hands of Kemp, or Bodley, or the man, whom I remember spending a long time shut up within the hoarding erected round the tomb, while the repairs were carried on for about a year, if I remember right; and who was always a source of great interest to me as a small boy, spend-

together with one on the table top, unnoted in the Stanton accounts. The reason for some being 'plain' by 1897 is apparent on examination of the rejects still showing arms—they were hand-painted on a smooth brass surface, and had no doubt worn away. The two labels restored by Stanton would seem to be Bathon' and Roffen', the only two of the sixteen which Cowper notes with this type of abbreviation.

The rejected shields of Chichester, Coventry, and Sarum, and the one plain from the table top are palimpsest, Chichester having on its reverse the name THOMAS, in Roman capitals, the other three heraldry connected with the Maltravers Fitzalans, and all four reverses dating at c. 1580-90, and by the same hand.

The plain shield has been cut from an impalement of Lumley, of eight quarterings with Fitzalan of four, the size of the original shield being 63 by 8 in. It was taken from the dexter top corner, and enough remains to make the identifications of most quarterings reasonably certain. Traces of colour remain on all three shields.

LUMLEY, Quarterly of eight.1

I. Lumley (from) Thweng: argent, a fess gules between 3 popinjays [vert].

II. Lumley (ancient): gules, 6 popinjays argent.

III. D'audre: sable 3 cups argent. IV. Morwic: gules a saltire vair.

V. Brus of Skelton: argent, a lion rampant [azure].

VI. Lancaster: argent, [2 bars gules], on a canton gules, a lion passant argent.

VII. Thornton: [sable; a chevron & a chief indented] argent. VIII. Wauton: argent [a chevron & in base an annulet sable].

FITZALAN, Quarterly of four.2

I. Fitzalan: gules a lion rampant or. II. Maltravers: sable, fretty or.

III. Clun: [argent] a chief azure. IV. [Cut off, but probably as I.]

The Coventry shield (pl. xxv c) has been cut from the sinister base of a shield measuring 7½ by 9 in., and luckily preserves the curved edge. The dexter side shows gules, a lion rampant argent, and suggests Fitzalan quarterly of four, as above. The impaled coat shows argent, a fess [and a canton] gules, for Widville.

The Sarum shield (pl. xxv b) has been cut at an angle and nowhere gives the edge of the original shield, which was of the same size as the Coventry. It shows for the dexter coat what was the second quartering, argent, on a bend gules 3 pairs of wings argent, the arms of Wingfield, and one label, of a label of 3, gules. This unknown coat impaled Fitzalan, quarterly of four, as above.

The plain shield (pl. xxv a) can be explained by the marriage of John, 7th Lord Lumley, to Jane or Joan³ elder daughter of Henry, last Fitzalan Earl of Arundel, and the Coventry by the marriage of Henry's grandfather Thomas, Earl of Arundel, with Margaret Widville, sister of Edward IV's queen. The Sarum shield remains E

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¹ See Surrey Arch. Soc. iii, 328, and Cat. of Fitzalan Earls of Arundel. British Heraldic Art, Burlington Fine Arts Club,

² See Sussex Arch. Coll. lxxvi, 73. Lord Lumley used the arms thus, on his monument to the last

³ Jane: 'in 32 Eliz. Reginae, it was agreed by the Court of the King's Bench, to be all one with Joan'. Camden's Remains concerning Britain, 1870 edn., p. 102.

unsolved. The only family of note that quartered Wingfield were the de la Poles, Earls of Suffolk, and it would seem that this shield displays the marriage of an eldest son with a Fitzalan. It may represent the marriage of Michael de la Pole, 3rd Earl of Suffolk, with Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Thomas Mowbray, 1st Duke of Norfolk, by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Richard Fitzalan, 10th Earl of Arundel.

As has already been noted, the shields are from the same workshop and of the same date; the single name Thomas is of the same period but the letters are outlined only, and it can therefore be noted as unfinished. It seems unlikely that 'wasters' should remain unused for some seventy years. It remains, therefore, to identify the tomb for which they were made. The pointer is the Lumley-Fitzalan shield, the only one contemporary with the workmanship. Joan Fitzalan died in 1576 and Lord Lumley in 1609. The latter was executor to Henry Fitzalan, and through his wife became possessed of a fair proportion of the Fitzalan estates. He had immense pride of ancestry, witness his amazing collection of ancestral stone effigies, some collected as suitable from neighbouring churchyards, others carved to his order, all placed in the church of Chester-le-Street, co. Durham.

He refurbished the south chapel of Cheam, Surrey, and placed therein a lovely monument to his first wife, Joan Fitzalan, another to his second wife, and one to himself with much display of genealogical heraldry, possibly in his life-time. Cheam Church was pulled down in 1864, save for this chapel, which was used as a dump for what was considered worth preserving. Joan Fitzalan's tomb is obviously not in its original condition, and it is possible that the shields formed part of it, though, had brass shields been used, one would have expected some evidence for

them on the table tomb itself.

He was concerned, however, as executor, with two monuments to the Fitzalans in the Fitzalan chapel at Arundel, Sussex, and it seems likelier that these shields were taken from one of these. The first, described by Tierney¹ before the Victorian restorations, is 'a heavy and ungraceful canopy of Sussex marble. . . . The canopy is supported, in front, by four rude pillars, rudely carved; above which, the pediment displays, on several shields, the arms, not only of Fitzalan and Maltravers, but also of Percy, Loraine, Lucy, Poynings, Fitzpaine, and Bryan. The roof and sides are laden with a profusion of uncouth ornament; and at the back is fixed a brass plate. . . .' This was to Thomas, Earl of Arundel, 1524, and William, Earl of Arundel, his son, 1544. The brass work consists of a coroneted shield of Fitzalan, quartering Maltravers and Clun, and impaling Widville, above an inscription which ends 'Placed for remembrance Iohnem Barone Lvmley. 1596.'2

The second, to quote Tierney again, 'is a large mural tablet, at the south end of the altar, composed of various kinds of marble, and probably . . . intended originally to be adorned with an effigy of the Earl', that is, of Henry, the last Fitzalan Earl, who died in 1579. The inscription ends 'Johannes Lumley, Baro de Lumley hanc illi ex propriis armaturis statuam equestrem, pro munere extremo, uberibus cum lachrimis devotissime consecravit', and there is also a reference to an effigy in its earlier lines.

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¹ Tierney's History of Arundel (1834), ii. 619.

² For illustration see Sussex Arch. Coll. lxxvi, 73.

Both monuments would seem to be contemporary, and the interval between the earl's death and their erection can be explained by the fact that Lumley during the interim spent some of the time in the Tower as a suspected Papist concerned in

the Norfolk conspiracy.

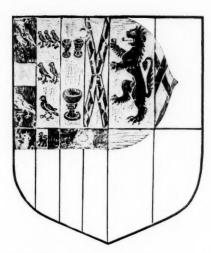
Of what this second monument originally consisted there is now no knowing. The brass shield on the first is certainly by the same hand as those here discussed, and it seems not unlikely that they belonged to the second monument. Tierney states that 'on the arrival of Waller's army at Arundel in December, 1643, the men were quartered in this chapel, and the same wantonness, which marked their destructive progress in other places, soon became visible here. The walls were injured and defaced; the figures on the tombs were mutilated....'

The conclusion is that these shields left Arundel in 1643-4, reached a stonemason's yard in London, and were used some twenty years later by Stanton at

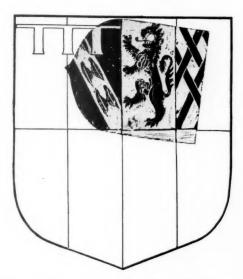
Canterbury.

I would record gratefully the help of Mr. W. P. Blore, Librarian of Canterbury Cathedral, and of our Fellows Messrs. W. J. Hemp, E. F. Jacob, H. S. London, L. F. Salzman, and the Rev. Canon R. V. Potts.

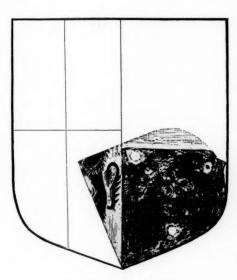
¹ He gives no authority for these statements.



a. Reverse of plain shield: Society of Antiquaries



b. Reverse of Sarum shield: Society of Antiquaries



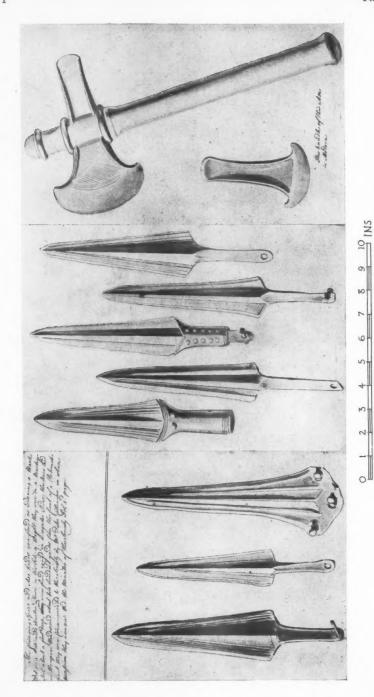
c. Reverse of Coventry shield: Canterbury. Cathedral Library

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Drawings of the Arreton Down Bronze Age hoard by Mr. Charles Frederick (S.A. MS. 265)

NOTES

The Arreton Down Bronze Age Hoard .- Prof. Stuart Piggott, F.S.A., contributes the following note: -In 1735 a remarkable hoard of bronze weapons was found on Arreton Down in the Isle of Wight, and two years later was exhibited to the Society by Peter Collinson. By this time Sir Hans Sloane had acquired probably eight out of the total number of objects found, but ten were ordered to be drawn for the Society's records by Mr. (later Sir Charles) Frederick. These drawings were used by Sir A. W. Franks in 1855, when he published the hoard as a whole, basing his description on the Sloane specimens, by then the property of the British Museum, and on the drawings of the remainder, by that time lost. Since that time the hoard has been referred to at frequent intervals, as its intrinsic importance warranted, but the drawings were regarded as lost. While going through the early Minute Books and records of the Society recently I found that these drawings were in fact in a volume (MS. 265) begun by William Stukeley as first secretary, and continued later by Collinson and others, containing drawings of objects exhibited at meetings. Since Franks did not publish all the drawings, and since the engravings of the implements which he did publish are not very satisfactory, the whole original series is here reproduced from photographs of Frederick's original, and very competent, full-size pen and wash drawings (pl. xxvi).

Franks published reproductions only of the tanged spear with pounced ornament (on the left of the drawings as here reproduced), the dagger with three ribs (no. 3), the socketed spear (no. 4), and that with tang and socket (no. 6). The remaining drawings are those of tanged spears of the type already well known from the survivors of the hoard in the British Museum, but it is good to have illustrations showing the minor sub-varieties of the mid-rib and side grooving. The two axes, shown to the right as the drawings are here arranged, are, however, new. The small castflange axe shows no remarkable features, but the larger specimen, known already from Franks's description to have been decorated, is for the first time published with most of the ornament visible, though very unfortunately a fanciful haft has been added in the drawing by Mr. Frederick, which obscured the central portion of the tool. However, the ornament on the face and the sides of the flanges can be seen over most of the area, and confirms the general place of the axe in the series of decorated axes of Irish origin studied by Megaw and Hardy.²

We are now able to reconstitute the Arreton Down hoard with some certainty as follows:

Object Flanged axes (unornamented)					Dr	awn in M8. 265	Still extan	t .
						I	2	
Decorated axe						I		
Ogival dagger							I	
Three-ribbed dag	ger					I		
Tanged spear-heads .					4	4		
Tanged spear-head with pounced ornament I								
Tang-and-socket spear-head						I		
Socketed spears						I	I	
Totals .							-	-0 -L:
I otals .		•				10	0	= 18 objects.

The only uncertainty is in the socketed spears: it is possible that only one specimen existed, that

now surviving, which is an exact duplicate of that drawn by Frederick.

The archaeological implications of this hoard are well known, and need not be entered into here, except to call attention to a couple of points. The Isle of Wight does not appear, on general grounds, to have been an important centre of the Wessex Culture of the Early Bronze Age to which these bronze types belong,3 yet there is not only the Arreton hoard, but another found in

¹ Archaeologia, xxxvi (1856), 326. ² Proc. Prehist. Soc. iv (1938), 272-82. ³ Ibid. 52-106.

the island, near Totland, within recent years.¹ In the Wessex area the spears of simple tanged type are only known from hoards or from stray finds,² never in graves, though Snowshill in Gloucestershire produced a tang-and-socket spear of the type represented elsewhere only at Arreton Down. Outside this area, where finds of these spears are few, the type is widely distributed over England, with at least seven specimens, mainly East English (Essex, East Anglia), and with two Scottish examples, from Fife and Ayrshire respectively.³ The pounced ornament on the blade of one of the Arreton Down spears, however, connects the type with the similarly ornamented ogival daggers, nine examples of which have been found, all in Wessex, and none outside.⁴ The Fife spear has this distinctive decoration, which strengthens the probability that the type is an innovation of the Wessex Culture, even though its dispersal is so wide.

Two Brooches of the Early Iron Age from Sawdon, North Riding, Yorkshire.—Mr. W. Watson, of the British Museum, contributes the following note:—The bow-brooch of La Tène II form and the penannular brooch which form the subject of this note came into the possession of Miss Lindsay of Garth End, Sawdon, North Riding, Yorkshire, from the collection of the late John Hopper, Esq., and were presented by her to the Scarborough Museum in March 1941. They are here published by courtesy of the Museum and Library Committee of the Scarborough Museum and with the co-operation of Mr. T. L. Gwatkin, the Deputy Curator. Miss Lindsay believes that they were found by Mr. Hopper on the Old Farm, Sawdon, during the period 1910–18, but she is unable to state the exact find-spot or to affirm that they were found together.

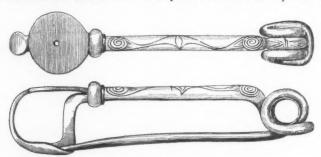


Fig. 1. Early Iron Age brooch from Sawdon, Yorks. N.R. (4)

The brooches are now in the Scarborough Museum⁵ and are available for inspection. The probability that they are of equal antiquity and the possibility that they were found in association follows from parallels cited below. The brooches are splendidly preserved, the bow-brooch having a particularly good green patina. Both present features unique in their class and add another morsel to our knowledge of the Iron Age B culture of north-east England.

The bow-brooch (pl. xxvII, I and fig. I) has an overall length of 3.5 in. The diameter of the bar forming the straight elongated bow is 0.2 in. and the width across the chord of the 'spring' is 0.5 in. Attached to the reverted foot and clamped to the bow by a moulded collar is a round

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¹ Antiq. Journ. xxii (1942), 198.

² In hoards at Arreton Down and Totland, Isle of Wight, and Stoke Abbott, Dorset (*Proc. Prehist. Soc.* iv (1938), 88); to stray finds listed by Abercromby in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* xxviii (1894), 219, add Shapwick, Somerset (*Antiq. Journ.* xxvi (1946), 70).

³ Abercromby, loc. cit.

⁴ These were listed by Newall in Wilts. Arch. Mag. xlv, 448, and I have commented on their connexion with the spears in Proc. Prehist. Soc. iv, 80.

⁵ Museum index numbers: bow-brooch, 1.47.1; penannular, 1.47.2.

plate measuring 0.7 in. across and perforated at its centre. The embellishment, coral stud or enamel boss, which was presumably pinned to this plate has left no trace on the present patinated surface. The bow is decorated at either end on its upper side with spirals executed with shallow grooves and tightly wound so as to be visible from the front when the brooch is worn. The spirals are joined along the top of the bow by curving lines which embrace a small ellipse placed transversely at the centre. The bar of the bow terminates in a ring which revolves on a thin bronze tube held at its ends by coils of wire, 0.12 in. in diameter, which are continuous with the pin of the brooch (fig. 2). The presence of a chord externally across these convolutions of the head of the pin complete the illusion of a pin sprung in the normal La Tène manner, though the swivel mechanism in fact necessitates the suggestion of a three-coil spring such as is not found in La Tène brooches. The hinge ring of the pin is decorated in shallow relief with a pair of crossed lines bound at their junction by a double transverse moulding. When engaged in the catch-plate the pin lies almost parallel to the bow. The skilled finish of the brooch, the neat solidity of its swivel mechanism, and the unobtrusive decoration of the bow make it an excellent example of bronze-craft and a fit vehicle for the rich boss which no doubt originally stood over the foot.

The penannular (pl. xxvII, 2) brooch reflects something of the same solid craftsmanship and intelligent design. Here the bronze shows scarcely any trace of patina. Some of the slight unevenness of the surface probably represents imperfections of the original work as much as corrosion

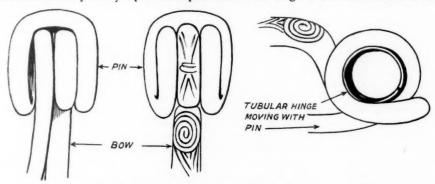


Fig. 2. Detail of the swivel mechanism of the Sawdon bow-brooch (2)

scars, for the finish is evidently less careful than in the case of the bow-brooch. The cast bar of which the penannular brooch is made measures 0.25 in. in diameter, and the outer diameter of the ring itself excluding the mouldings is 1.4 in. The medial moulding on the penannular ring is so located as to arrest the sliding ring opposite the space between the bulbous terminals, when the pin swings freely through this opening. The sliding ring is apparently continuous with the pin, and at first sight seems to have been cast in position around the penannular ring. But the presence of a short groove on the sliding ring just above its junction with the pin, and the evidence of the Bridlington penannular brooches adduced below, suggest that the pin with a tongue destined to form the sliding ring was cast apart from the penannular ring. The tongue would then be closed on to the penannular ring and the juncture soldered or brazed. The two slightly larger penannular brooches found in a barrow at Huntow, near Bridlington, East Riding¹

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now in the Ashmolean Museum, with whose permission they are here reproduced.

¹ Thos. Wright, Essays on Archaeological Subjects, i, 24, figs. I and 2. There is no record of any other material from this barrow. The brooches are

(pl. xxvII, 3, 4, 5), have pins closely resembling that of the Sawdon brooch, though the ends of the tongues forming the sliding rings have not been soldered after being bent into position. All three brooches have slightly tapering pins strongly curved in S-form, one curve resting, when the brooch is closed, over the penannular ring, and the other protruding into the central space. The pins all terminate in small piriform mouldings.

The bow-brooch falls readily into context with the class of straight-bow brooches of La Tène II form discussed by Fox,2 who suggested their insular development from the type represented by the brooch from Ham Hill, Somerset.3 The specimens from Cold Kitchen Hill, Wilts.,4 come nearer to the form of the Sawdon brooch in their reduction of the spring coils to two and in the presence in some cases of a circular ornamental plate over the foot. In Yorkshire the type with a straight bow was hitherto represented by a corroded specimen in iron from the Danes' Graves preserved in the British Museum (pl. xxvII, 6) and by the bow-brooch (pl. xxvII, 3) found in the Huntow barrow already mentioned. Of these the former appears to be without the circular plate over the foot; but the latter has such a plate, unperforated, of a size comparable to that of the Sawdon brooch, to which in other particulars it also presents a close parallel. From all the foregoing the Sawdon bow-brooch is distinguished by the swivel mechanism of its pin. Typologically earlier brooches are known in which a cylinder of bronze or wood is inserted in the coils of the spring to strengthen it or to hold ornamental side plates.⁵ If such a backed spring broke its coils might continue to hold together and the brooch remain serviceable with a swivelling pin. Such may have been the inspiration of the mechanism of the Sawdon brooch. It does not at any rate appear to owe anything to the comparatively rare type of swivel pin in which the pin turns on a thin axle held by lugs which project from the head of the brooch. This type of swivel is found in one of the involute brooches from the Danes' Graves, and in the ornate brooch from the same place published by Professor Hawkes in the last issue of this journal.6 In the latter the ring-and-drum swivel is imitated in the non-functional ornament of the head, and we may infer that the lugs-andaxle swivel is a later innovation than the ring-and-drum type. The latter is unknown outside Britain in La Tène times, while the lugs-and-axle pivot is occasionally found on the Continent.⁷ The pin mechanism of the Sawdon brooch is in fact analogous, despite the obvious differences, to that of the majority of involute brooches, for in both cases the bow rotates on a drum clasped at its outer ends by the pin, and it represents a stage typologically intermediate between the straight-bow La Tène II brooch with sprung pin and the involute type with swivel pin. In this connexion it is interesting to note that the iron brooch from the Danes' Graves mentioned above shows a very slight curvature of the bow and a corresponding slight curvature of the pin. But this brooch is so woefully corroded that the nature of the pin-attachment cannot be ascertained.

The comparable material does not suggest a date for the Sawdon bow-brooch beyond associating it with the insular equivalents of the La Tène II type, for which an extreme upper date must be the middle of the third century B.C. The iron brooch from the Danes' Graves shows that a variety of straight-bow brooch was manufactured by the Iron Age B community of Yorkshire. That a similar origin may be attributed to the Sawdon brooch is made doubly certain by the resemblance of the pin pivot to that of the involute brooches, the other characteristic broochform of the same people, and by its curvilinear decoration. While it is still possible, as Fox

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¹ The transverse section of the tongue forming the sliding-rings of the Huntow penannulars is itself curved, the concave face being on the inside. In casting the pin element the tongue intended for the sliding ring was probably given some degree of longitudinal curvature, the gap left in the half-formed sliding-ring being just enough to allow it to be placed on the penannular ring.

² Arch. Camb. 1927, 67 ff.

³ Op. cit., p. 91.

⁴ Op. cit., p. 92, and Devizes Mus. Cat. pt. ii, p. 126.

⁵ e.g. Fox, op. cit. 74, fig. 5 and 82, fig. 13.

⁶ Antiq. Journ. xxvi, 187 ff.

⁷ e.g. Jacobsthal, Early Celtic Art, pl. 156, no. 303.

suggested, that the prototype of the straight-bow brooch must be sought in the native Iron Age A, the Sawdon brooch demonstrates more forcibly than examples previously known that this broochform was adopted and developed by the initiators of our Iron Age B culture. An Iron Age B influence may also be inferred to account for a straight-bow brooch of iron from the homestead site of Meon Hill, Hants. This was found in the filling of a pit associated with a type of pot pedestal the introduction of which Hawkes ascribes to an incursion of La Tène people analogous to that which at about the same time introduced the Arras Culture into Yorkshire.2 In the Sussex and Wealden Iron Age AB complex this type of pedestal pot survived through the first century B.C., and the occupation at Meon Hill, with its suggestion of two periods of ditchenclosure a century apart,3 may well last into the same century. Although it is not closely dated in terms of the site, the occurrence of a straight-bow brooch at Meon Hill thus serves to emphasize the possibility of the late survival of the type. As Hawkes pointed out in a note in the Meon Hill report, the lower limit for dating this brooch-form in southern Britain must be the introduction of the Aylesford and other La Tène III types of brooch by the Belgae and the later Iron Age B immigrants before and about the middle of the first century B.C. In Yorkshire it may have survived even later, but there evidence is lacking for drawing a limit.

The occurrence at Huntow of brooches so similar to each of the Sawdon pair is enough to suggest strongly that the latter are of equal age. The presence of an example in iron in the Danes' Graves, and indeed the Huntow evidence itself, shows that the penannular brooch was in all probability an integral part of Iron Age B culture. These Yorkshire penannulars form a class which may be set alongside the Glastonbury type with spiral terminals4 and the Hod Hill family with zoomorphic terminals as representing the penannular brooches of native inspiration which persisted in varying forms throughout the Romano-British period and later. The penannular brooch is not part of the continental La Tène equipment, although the buckles which are so abundant at La Tène itself may have provided the germ of the penannular idea. Of the British families of early penannulars above defined, the Glastonbury type is paralleled on the Continent by a solitary example from Stradonice,6 while the Hod Hill zoomorphic and the Yorkshire types are not represented outside Britain. The mention of one other class of early penannulars completes the fruitless search for pre-Roman congeners on the Continent. This is the so-called Spanish type with reverted terminals ending in bulbous, acorn-like mouldings. These do not appear to be closely dated within the Iberian Iron Age, though their relative abundance on Spanish sites goes far to justify an origin in Spain. A good brooch of this type was found on Hod Hill, which also produced another, possibly a degenerate example of less convincing resemblance. The Guildhall Museum has two brooches of the same general appearance, but differing in the decorative mouldings of the bulbous terminals. Most of the few British examples of this Spanish type probably belong to Romano-British times, and only those from Hod Hill allow a tentative dating before A.D. 60.

The Glastonbury type of penannular is also found at Maiden Castle in a Romano-Belgic level dated between A.D. 25 and 70,7 and at Cold Kitchen Hill, Wilts.,8 and appears to be confined to this south-western distribution. Its cultural attribution as between Iron Age B and C is uncertain. The same is true of the Hod Hill zoomorphic class, though it is significant that the same zoomorphic terminal decoration occurs on a bronze bucket-handle, shortly to be published, which was

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addition of transverse grooves on either side of the 'pinched' portion.

6 Pič, Le Hradischt de Stradonitz, pl. xxvIII,

7 Maiden Castle, fig. 86, no. 5.

Proc. Hants F.C., xiii, pt. i, 18 and 35.

² Sussex Arch. Coll., lxxx (1939), 230. Proc. Prehist. Soc., vi (1940), 103, f.n. 11.

Glastonbury, i, pl. xLIV, no. E259.

⁵ The Hod Hill penannulars with zoomorphic terminals resemble that from Maiden Castle illustrated as number 8 in fig. 86 of the report with the

⁸ Devizes Mus. Cat., pt. ii, 121, fig. 8.

accompanied by Belgic pottery of the first half of the first century A.D.; and at Maiden Castle a zoomorphic penannular occurred in a Belgic pit dated between A.D. 25 and 50.1 Whereas the Glastonbury and Hod Hill types cannot with complete certainty be dated in the pre-Roman period, in the case of the Yorkshire class, as represented by the three bronze penannulars and one in iron, there is scarcely room for doubting their pre-Roman date. The medial moulding on the Sawdon specimen is unique. Its most characteristic feature, apart from this—the pin and sliding ring—it shares with the Huntow examples. The iron penannular has its pin formed of a long and narrow ribbon of metal merely wrapped round the penannular ring. Such a simplification may be the result of the transference to iron of a bronze form. The 'wrapped-on' pin become all but universal in the flimsy bronze penannulars of Romano-British times, from all of which, moreover, the Yorkshire brooches are distinguished by their massiveness. The knob-and-collar terminals of the Sawdon penannular recur in later times in good and degenerate form. The better

examples, where dated, as at Maiden Castle² and Traprain

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Law,3 appear in the earlier levels.

I wish to thank Mr. Richard Atkinson, F.S.A., of the Ashmolean Museum, for supplying information about the Huntow brooches, and Sir Cyril Fox and Professor Hawkes for their comments.

The Dwarfie Stane, Orkney, and St. Kevin's Bed, Glendalough.—Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil, V.-P.S.A., sends the following note:—About ten years ago Mr. C. S. T. Calder called attention to the remarkable monument known as the Dwarfie Stane in the island of Hoy, Orkney, and suggested that it is in fact a prehistoric rock-cut tomb.⁴ He was followed by Mr. W. J. Hemp, who published a short account of a similar rock cutting, this time in the living rock at Glendalough, co. Wicklow, called St. Kevin's Bed.⁵

The present writer has visited both sites recently and has the following additional observations to make. The sides of the chamber of the Dwarfie Stane show very clearly that they have been hollowed out by a 'pecking' process. Indeed it is clear that the left-hand or northern chamber is unfinished, because the 'peck' marks do not occur at the base of the 'wall'. This is rounded off in a manner which constricts the space unduly. Had the chamber been completed, no doubt this 'wall' would have been more nearly vertical. Similarly at St. Kevin's Bed there is considerable evidence of hollowing out by 'pecking', although this is not so clear because of later wear on the rock by curious visitors, who may be expected to be more numerous here than in Hoy.

The other point is that trial by the writer shows that in both cases, i.e. the complete southern chamber of Dwarfie Stane and St. Kevin's Bed, there is ample room for a body lying on its left side in a normal attitude of sleep, crouched, or at least flexed. In the Dwarfie Stane there is a 'pillow' left in the rock,



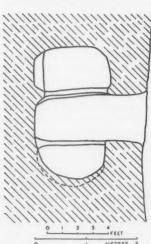


Fig. 1. St. Kevin's bed (above) after Hemp and Price: Dwarfie Stane (below) after Calder

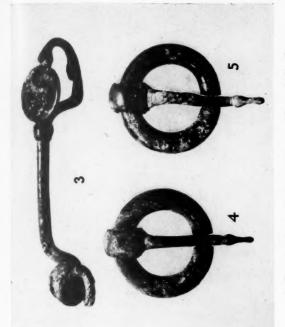
¹ Maiden Castle, fig. 86, no. 8.

² Op. cit., fig. 86, no. 2.

³ Proc. S. A. Scot., 1, 28, fig. 23, no. I.

⁴ Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., lxx, 217-29.

⁵ Journ. R. Soc. Ant. Ireland, lxvii, 290-4, and Antiquity, 1937, 350.



6. Brooches from a barrow at Huntow, Yorks. E.R. (1)





c. Iron brooch from the Danes' Graves, Kilham, Yorks. E.R. (1)

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The chair of the Noviomagians

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St. Kevin's Bed has no such refinement, but its innermost recess fits the head and shoulders

These additional points contribute to the belief that these rock cuttings are indeed tombs of the Early Bronze Age in the megalithic tradition.

The writer is indebted to Mr. Calder for the loan of his plan and to Mrs. B. H. St. J. O'Neil for preparing fig. 1.

A Roman Brooch with zoomorphic decoration from Canterbury.-Mr. G. C. Dunning, F.S.A., sends the following note:—The bronze brooch here illustrated from a drawing by Mr. L. Monroe, F.S.A., was found early in 1947 on soil dumped outside the Riding Gate at Canterbury, and derived from an excavation inside the city.

The brooch is an early example of the cross-bow type, and is dated late third or early fourth century by comparison with brooches from Richborough and elsewhere. Its particular interest lies in the decoration at the head and foot ends of the arc of the bow. On brooches slightly earlier in type, e.g. from Colchester,2 which have a small disc on the bow, the junction with the foot is strengthened by a chamfered moulding, and this may remain when the disc itself is suppressed, as on a brooch from Verulamium.3 On the Canterbury brooch the moulding has lost its struc-



Roman Brooch with zoomorphic decoration from Canterbury (1)

tural value and is reduced to a Y-shaped ridge, which is repeated at the head end of the bow. The form of the ridge and its duplication at both ends of the curved bow suggest that it may be equated with the pseudo-zoomorphic decoration which appears on the terminals of Roman penannular brooches in the late second century. Mr. H. E. Kilbride-Jones has shown that this was copied from the zoomorphic terminals of large penannular brooches in Scotland, which after introduction into Ireland passed through a long development until the eighth century.4 In the south of England the derivative brooches are reduced in size and the terminals are debased.5 This pseudo-zoomorphic style was partially revived late in the Roman period, and appears on other small bronzes and ornaments, such as bracelets and strap-ends. A bronze tag from Caistor, near Norwich, is noteworthy for the more realistic modelling of the animal's head, with ears and snout, which decorates it.6

The Chair of the Noviomagians.-Mr. T. D. Kendrick, Secretary, and Mr. H. Clifford Smith, F.S.A., contribute the following:—Noviomagus was a name as well known to the sixteenth- and seventeenth-century antiquaries as that of any town in Roman Britain. It was, for instance, talked about by Bale, Harrison, Richard White, and others, as one of the foundations of the

further references.

² British Museum, Guide to Roman Britain, p. 58, fig. 68.

Verulamium Report, p. 209, fig. 44, 32.

4 H. E. Kilbride-Jones, 'The Evolution of

Richborough Report, ii, 43, pl. xvII, 14, with Penannular Brooches with Zoomorphic Terminals in Great Britain and Ireland', Proc. Royal Irish Academy, xliii (1937), 379 ff.

5 Op. cit. 445 ff.; R. E. M. Wheeler, Lydney Report, p. 78, fig. 14.

6 V.C.H. Norfolk, i, 292, fig. 9.

immensely ancient and pre-Trojan kings of the Britons and continental Celts, Magus, greatgrandson of Noah, and son and successor of Samothes, the first king; but, more important, it was discovered that it was only 10 miles from London on a main road to Richborough (Iter II), and further that a Noiomagus is the only town of the Regni mentioned by Ptolemy, and therefore their chief town. It seemed ridiculous not to know where it was, and there were accordingly in these early days many guesses. Sir Thomas Elyot (1538) had created some preliminary confusion by reporting that there was a Neomagus in Briton that 'some men do suppose to be Chester'. George Lily (1548), depending on Ptolemy's reference to Marinus and a site '59 miles north of London', suggested that Noiomagus was Buckingham; but when Robert Talbot's work (c. 1540) on the Antonine Itineraries became better known, it was seen that these suggestions were impossible, and further that the Noiomagus of the Regni must be another place. Talbot himself suggested that Noviomagus of the Iter was Old Croydon; Humphrey Lhuyd (1568) suggested Guildford; Camden (1586) favoured Woodcote, 2 miles south of Wimbledon; and William Somner (1640) pointed out that Crayford in Kent was a more probable site for Noviomagus than any place in Surrey. Nobody could offer certainty, but Somner was talking sense, as is shown by the results of two carefully considered modern inquiries, Haverfield placing Noviomagus in Greenwich Park, and Elliston Erwood suggesting the Charlton earthworks (V.C.H. Surrey,

iv, 348; Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc., N.S., xxxiv, 1928, pp. 186 ff.).

At the end of the seventeenth century, in his 1695 edition of Camden's Britannia, the young Edmund Gibson, future Bishop of London, included some 'additions' to Kent by his collaborator Dr. Robert Plot, and these contain a theory that Noviomagus might be identified with Caesar's Camp on Holwood Hill, 5 miles south of Bromley on the edge of the North Downs between Keston and Farnborough. At the beginning of the nineteenth century our Fellow A. J. Kempe (d. 1846) went to live in this neighbourhood, and he and our brilliant draughtsman C. A. Stothard investigated some Roman remains outside the earthwork; Kempe then published a brief account of the site, and repeated Plot's suggestion that this was Noviomagus ('Investigation of the Antiquities of Holwood Hill' in John Dunkin's Outline History of Bromley, 1815; cf. Memoirs of C. A. Stothard, London, 1823, p. 34). It was felt that the word was now with the archaeologists, and such was the appeal of Mr. Kempe's pamphlet that archaeology did in fact come to the rescue in 1825 in the person of our Fellow Mr. T. Crofton Croker (1798–1854). Croker came of an Irish family and was a distinguished authority on Irish legends; he was an industrious writer and a great organizer, and played a big part in the foundation of the Camden Society, the Percy Society, and the British Archaeological Association; he was also a collector of some note, and the cataloguer of the Londesborough finger-rings. Even when he was a comparatively young man it was not to be supposed that this much-occupied person would have a great deal of time for excavation, and the truth is that Mr. Croker did not find it convenient to devote more than two days to his greatest enterprise in the field; but, inspired by Mr. Kempe and assisted by him, he uncovered in this short space of time the foundations of a curious circular tomb and unearthed a sarcophagus. Mr. Kempe subsequently returned to excavate the tomb and to make some further inquiries, and then published the results of what he most generously regarded as Croker's dig (Gents. Mag. 98, ii, 1828, p. 255; Archaeologia, xxii, 1828, p. 336; cf. ibid. xxxvi, 1854, p. 120). He was now sure that Noviomagus had at last been found.

After Mr. Croker's achievement had been described to the Society, a dining-club, the Noviomagians, was at once formed in honour of the discovery, Mr. Croker being installed as permanent High President. This club, the membership of which was until its final days restricted to Fellows, is a part of the Society's history of which we are now reminded whenever we enter the Society's apartments, for Mr. Croker's Presidential Chair confronts us at the foot of the main stairs and is the subject of this note. It was presented to the Society in 1910 by our Fellow Mr. Dillon Croker (d. 1912), Mr. Crofton Croker's son, this being shortly after the dissolution of the Noviomagians

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in 1908. On it are the names of the High Presidents, with the omission of the second, William Wansey (d. 1870). The third was Samuel Hall (d. 1889), the writer, who was succeeded by Sir Benjamin Richardson (d. 1896), the distinguished physician and temperance reformer, and the fourth was Sir Wyke Bayliss (d. 1906), the artist. The last president was J. S. Phené (d. 1912), the decorator of the remarkable Oakley Street house in Chelsea, and possibly the only Fellow of this Society who has been honoured by an obituary description of himself as eccentric. Among the Noviomagians he was no doubt in congenial company as the club's rules encouraged 'contrariwise' speeches, minutes that conscientiously misrepresented the proceedings, and a great deal of elaborate practical joking. To be elected a Noviomagian one had to have a preponderance of 'noes' in the ballot. The club, however, took a serious interest in the Society's affairs, and we are told by Charles Roach Smith, for instance, that it was the Noviomagians who succeeded in getting him elected a Fellow in the face of some considerable opposition.

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oent vs, y's l is ter I have not discovered if any papers or minute-books of the club survive, and the fullest easily available information about it will be found in W. H. Goss's Life and Death of Llewellyn Jewitt (London, 1889, pp. 542 ff.—I owe this reference to our Fellow Mr. John Charlton) and in Samuel Hall's Retrospect of a Long Life (London, 1883, ii, 503 ff.) and in the Builder for 1870 (xxviii, 600). In the last instance the club had obviously been goaded into an unwanted publication of its affairs by the Cocked Hat Club, a junior institution that had ventured to publish an account of its annual outing in an earlier number of the same magazine (xxviii, 523). We learn here that among early Noviomagians were Sir William Betham, Lord Londesborough, John Britton, F. W. Fairholt, and J. R. Planché; also that the club had entertained upon occasion Arctic explorers, and both Dickens and Thackeray. We hear also that it possessed a seal with the motto Noviomagum non potuit abolere vetustas. It is possible that senior Fellows of the Society may be able to contribute some further information; for instance, Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, F.S.A., tells me that he dined with the club towards the end of its existence, and at that time it had begun to admit non-Fellows to membership.

T. D. K.

The chair has a tall back decorated with rectangular mitred mouldings and the stiles on either side have each an applied split baluster. The upper part of the back, which is semicircular, is carved in front with rayed nulling, and behind with a rayed pattern of stopped flutes—carving behind the back being an unusual feature on a panelled-back chair—and is surmounted by a carved openwork cresting. The flat-topped arms, which are rounded at the sides, are supported by baluster columns. The balusters are repeated below in reverse to form the front legs, which are united to each other and to the back legs by plain rectangular stretchers.

The front rail of the wooden seat is carved with a band of fluted ornament; the two side rails,

which are plain, are each moulded underneath with double ogees centring in a small cross.

The back is incised with the date 1585 and the initials 'R.W.' Fixed to the centre of the back is a small rectangular silver plate engraved with the following inscription: 'Chair of the Lord High Presidents of the Society of Noviomagians 1828–1908. Thomas Crofton Croker. Samuel Carter Hall. Benjamin Ward Richardson. Wyke Bayliss. John Samuel Phené. The gift of Thomas Francis Dillon Croker to the Society of Antiquaries, 1910.' Height, 4 ft. 7 in.; width, 2 ft. 1 in.; depth, 1 ft. 9 in.

H. C. S.

REVIEWS

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Esquema Paletnológico de la Península Hispánica. By Professor J. Martínez Santa-Olalla. Seminario de Historia Primitiva del Hombre. 7×5. Pp. 156, with 64 plates. Madrid, 1946. 45 pesetas.

The purpose of this little book is to expound, very briefly, a new chronological scheme of Spanish prehistory, here set forth in a series of charts which integrate the Spanish with the general European and North African development. The author's expressed intention is to remove illusions created by inflated chronologies and a past tendency to overrate African influences; a further, unavowed intention is the suppression of those regional groupings which Bosch Gimpera and his school made so familiar. Such concepts as the Central Cave, Portuguese Megalithic, and Pyrenean cultures have been abandoned, while in spite of the explicit change of orientation the successive phases of the 'Bronce Mediterráneo' and 'Bronce Atlántico' are conceived as extending over the whole peninsula. In fact the only concession to regionalism is made in the Early Iron Age, when a distinction between Celtic and Iberian zones serves to emphasize the

importance of Trans-Pyrenean influences in that period.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the Palaeolithic section is the Spanish origin claimed for the Solutrean, in the 'Matritense III' of the Meseta. In the following 'Neolítico Antiguo' a Tardenoisian compounded of European and African elements and made responsible for the East Coast rock-paintings is intercalated between the Azilian and the Asturian, though it is admitted that attributes of the first-mentioned culture survived into the Bronze Age. The 'Neolítico Reciente' consists, reasonably enough, of a 'Hispano-Mauritanian' phase (cardium ware, polished stone axes, and poor flint industry) inspired from the North African coast about 3000 B.C. followed, about 2500 B.C., by an 'Ibero-Saharian' phase ('Almerian' pottery, rich flint industry, religious symbols, and early megaliths) originating in the North African interior, but permeated with Egyptian and Aegean influences. On the other hand, in the Bronce Mediterráneo I (the former Chalcolithic) simplification has surely been pushed too far. The coexistence in the peninsula, during the most vital era of its history, of several highly individual groups cannot profitably be ignored in the most summary treatment. The statement that the megalithic culture in its last phase (c. 1700 B.C.) 'carried the bell-beaker throughout the Continent as a synthesis and symbol of the two Spanish Neolithic cultures unified at the beginning of the Bronze Age' ignores the intrusive character of beaker burials in Spanish (as in French and British) megaliths and much evidence to show that the Beaker culture, like its predecessors, represents a fresh immigration from North Africa.

The crucial problem for any student of Spanish prehistory is still the apparent hiatus of the Middle Bronze Age. Santa-Olalla's relatively low dating of the El Argar culture (Bronce Mediterráneo II) is a step in the right direction, but his Bronce Atlántico I (1200–900 B.C.) inspires some misgivings. Associations in the Hio and Ervidal hoards suggest that the single- and double-looped palstaves which Santa-Olalla assigns to this phase are no earlier than the carp'stongue swords which he assigns to the following phase, and there are few features of the ceramic groups attributed by him to "Tumulus Bronze' immigrants, c. 1000–850 B.C. (and by Bosch Gimpera to Hallstatt 'C-D' immigrants from the Middle Rhine!), which could not be better explained as survivals from the retarded Ciempozuelos and Boquique groups of the Meseta. Indeed Santa-Olalla might well consider the role of the upper Meseta, in particular, as a home for lost causes. Like Bosch-Gimpera, he assumes that all northern invaders of the peninsula came by land through the Pyrenees and that most of them made a bee-line for the Meseta, whereas surely the markedly western concentration of unlocalized Late Bronze Age and Late Hallstatt

metal types in the peninsula, and the special analogies of some of them in the Biscayan areas of France, strongly suggest maritime trade between the Loire and Charente estuaries, Galicia and Portugal, which may well have shown the way to invaders. Hallstatt 'B' pottery seems to have been found in promontory forts on the Galician coast, and true French Hallstatt 'D' pottery appears to be better represented in mid-Portugal and Andalucia than in the *Meseta*.

The numerous and well-chosen illustrations include much new material, notably a Nordic flint dagger, perforated stone battle-axe, and mace from Galician *mámoas* which suggest that importations into this area from Guyenne began in the Megalithic period, and a silver helmet from Valencia with embossed decoration curiously reminiscent of the well-known golden bowl of Hallstatt date from Zürich.

Over-simplification apart, this book can be recommended as an introduction to Iberian prehistory.

H. N. SAVORY

The Excavations at Olynthus, Part XII. Domestic and Public Architecture. By DAVID N. ROBINSON. 11 × 8. Pp. xxx+519, 12 figs., and 276 plates. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, (London: Geoffrey Cumberlege), 1946. £10.

In this valuable volume Professor Robinson returns to the domestic architecture which was treated in Part II (1930) and more fully in Part VIII (1938), as well as in the eighth supplementary volume of Pauly-Wissowa. He here describes fourteen more houses of Block A and eight of Block B, with others in the Villa Section and on the South Hill. There are also accounts of the public buildings which replaced the normal five houses in the southern half of Block A iv, and of the Fountain House and aqueduct in A iii. A chapter is also given to the twelfth-century Byzantine church of St. Nicholas, and there is an excursus on Pebble Mosaics which includes three new coloured plates of those in the Villa of Good Fortune. There are useful bibliographies and a good index, as well as 158 'Testimonia Selecta ad Domum Graecam Pertinentia', comprehensive but not lucidly arranged. The last are accompanied by translations, mostly taken from the Loeb series: some of the others are not happy, for instance, 'It's not obvious to me' for μήμοι λῆλον in Alexis, fr. 173. Here and in the good 'Reference List of some Greek Words concerned with the House' Robinson had the help of Annarie Peters. George Mylonas contributes an Excursus on 'The Oecus Unit of the Olynthian House'.

This enumeration gives no adequate picture of the volume's range, for again and again Robinson launches out into long disquisitions on matters suggested by his discoveries—materials, building methods, religious practices, and a hundred other things—illuminated by his wide reading and experience and often providing invaluable specialized bibliographies. His account of aqueducts is especially good. In the main, as was to be expected, the facts here given confirm conclusions previously reached, but there is much new and interesting detail.

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The faults of the work are those with which Robinson's readers are familiar. His curiosity sometimes leads him into irrelevant wanderings, and he has little sense of the limits of his competence. A typical example is his rehabilitation of the silly story of Philip's loss of an eye on the Sandon (p. 313), where he twice refers to Jacoby without observing his contemptuous refusal to accept it as Callisthenes. Other scholars from Casaubon onwards, when he disagrees with them, are simply 'wrong', and he often fails to catch the right end of the stick with which he belabours them.

But I would not end on this note. Robinson did a great work at Olynthus, and this volume, take it for all in all, deserves a grateful welcome.

D. S. ROBERTSON

The Theatre of Dionysus in Athens. By A. W. Pickard-Cambridge. 9½×6. Pp. xv+288. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1946. 25s.

Dr. Pickard-Cambridge has followed his earlier volume on Dithyramb, Tragedy and Comedy with this work on the theatre at Athens, and promises a third on the Dionysiac festivals, the

inscriptional records, the costumes of actors, and other subjects. Like the first, the new volume is essential for all who are interested in Greek drama, for it traces the history of the Athenian theatre from the earliest times to the Roman period and sets forth clearly all our sources of knowledge, the remains, ancient literature, vase-paintings, mural paintings, inscriptions, etc. It is therefore complete as a source-book and the admirable illustrations and plans balance the very full quotation of literary evidence. Dr. Pickard-Cambridge deals with his sources clearly, carefully, and sanely, and is never led away by theories, however seductive, which are not based on

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sound evidence. His conclusions are given in a summary at the end.

An extremely interesting chapter discusses the staging of the surviving classical tragedies and this will be an essential tool for all future commentators and producers. Aeschylus' Suppliants and Persae need no scenery beyond an altar for the former and the tomb of Dareius for the latter; the Septem (467 B.C.) needs a palace door. By the time of the Oresteia (458 B.C.) a wide central door, with steps up to it and a roof above for the watchman, and perhaps projecting paraskenia with side doors, were canonical. (I am inclined to think, in spite of Dr. Pickard-Cambridge, that this was the basis of the staging of the Prometheus and Ajax: Prometheus' rock was just within the central doors which closed on him and the chorus at the end of the play; the bush behind which Ajax fell was also just inside the central doors.) There is good fifth-century evidence for the theologeion and the mechane for the display of gods; the former was a high platform and the latter a crane; the stage itself was not raised by more than a step or two above the orchestra as free communication between the two was necessary; the rolling platform (ekkyklema) for showing

interiors was not invented until the Hellenistic age.

Dr. Pickard-Cambridge has made a most useful collection of South Italian vase-paintings with dramatic representations that include buildings (figs. 9-32, 55-8, 83-4) and concludes that they give no evidence for Athens in the fifth century and in particular do not warrant the assumption of a porch to the central door in which interior scenes could be played. On the other hand, if these vases tell us something about fourth-century settings in Italy, is it so unlikely that Italian-Greek producers were inspired by Athenian productions? One group of vases, probably from a single mid-fourth-century workshop in Tarentum, seems to have a special connexion with the theatre since, in addition to the Eumenides (fig. 11) and the meeting of Jason and Pelias (figs. 55-6), it includes the Würzburg tragic actor and several pictures of comic actors. The Jason scene has projecting wooden paraskenia connected by a colonnade just in front of the back wall; this setting is repeated in a Campanian vase (fig. 58; cf. Beazley, J.H.S. lxiii, 82), which I am convinced gives the prologue of Euripides' Iphigenia in Tauris; here the paraskenia have doors at the front instead of in the back wall, and are connected by what may be a sounding-board. The central door only, with wooden columns and pediment, is represented on the Eumenides vase, which shows within the temple Orestes and the Furies. The pediment and columns of the central door recur on the Ruvo Lycurgus (fig. 9), the Naples Palladium (fig. 12), the New York Sarpedon (fig. 30; cf. Trendall, Frühitaliotische Vasen, 27, very early fourth century), the Moscow Iphigenia (fig. 16), probably also the Dresden Tereus (Trendall, Paestan Pottery, fig. 53). The action took place between the central door and the paraskenia before a background which might have pillars and a sounding-board roof and windows (necessary for comedy); this background (with or without a side door leading to the paraskenia) was a shorthand with some vase-painters to indicate 'picture inspired by tragedy', such as Orestes and Furies (Séchan, Etudes, 96), Pelops and Oenomaus (fig. 23), death of Meleager (fig. 22), and madness of Herakles (figs. 83-4); these were all painted about the middle of the fourth century. Two pictures by a mid-fourth-century Apulian artist tell us nothing because they translate the tragic scene into a free naturalistic setting (figs. 18, 19). In the later Apulian vases, dating from the last quarter of the fourth century, the shorthand symbol is different; the stretch of colonnade changes into a complete aedicula because it now forms not the framework but the focus of the whole composition (figs. 22, 14, 28 show three stages in this development). The aedicula may represent the central door (fig. 15; also fig. 29 as a side door is shown there), the backcloth for an actual stage scene (fig. 20, perhaps also fig. 17), a setting for a scene reported in a messenger speech (fig. 21), an emphasis on a particular character (fig. 13, Herakles as a heroic deliverer; fig. 10, Niobe as a mourner), or the palace of Pluto in the Hades scenes (figs. 24–9). The transformation of the section of colonnade into an aedicula is clearly helped by the analogy of the shrines of the heroized dead, which had a similar form (figs. 25, 32).

This kind of evidence has to be used with great caution, but it seems to me justifiable to suppose that the Greek theatre in south Italy in the middle of the fourth century had wooden paraskenia connected behind by a narrow colonnade with a sounding-board roof, windows, and a wide central door, which could be given pillars and pediment to represent a temple or palace front, and that this was probably not very unlike the arrangements at Athens; I agree, however,

that there is no evidence for the use of a central porch for interior scenes.

The building of permanent stage-buildings in stone for the theatre at Athens apparently dates from about 330 B.C., and Dr. Pickard-Cambridge quotes the evidence from Menander that stage and orchestra were still closely connected in his day (on p. 164, n. 2 note that Körte's latest edition accepts this fragment as the close of Act I). I think there is rather more evidence for three houses (or their equivalents) as a background in Menander than Dr. Pickard-Cambridge allows; I have discussed the *Perikeiromene* in *Rylands Bulletin*, xxix, 371; the *Dyskolos* (like the *Apistos* = *Aulularia*) requires two houses (for the *dyskolos* and for the wronged girl) and a shrine; the *Theophoroumene* has apparently an inn as well as two houses. Dr. Pickard-Cambridge accepts the possibility that the Dioscurides' mosaics (figs. 85-6) illustrate scenes from Menander, but rightly refuses to draw any conclusions from them for the structure of the theatre (it may be noted that Menander's authorship of the original of the *Cistellaria* was proved by a quotation which gave the title as *Synaristosai*, cf. Fraenkel, *Philol.* lxxxvii, 114).

A decisive change in theatre architecture came with the introduction of the high stage in the Hellenistic period, which may have taken place at Athens about the middle of the second century B.C., although there is some evidence to show that the change took place earlier elsewhere. A discussion of Hellenistic wall-paintings, with an admirable collection of pictures, shows that they provide no useful evidence. But in spite of all the difficulties of detail, thanks to this book, the main lines of the history of the theatre at Athens from the earliest times to the Roman period, when the orchestra was made watertight for mock naval battles, are now clear. We hope that Dr. Pickard-Cambridge will be able to complete his trilogy before too long. T. B. L. W.

Das Wittnauer Horn. By Gerhard Bersu. (Monographien zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte der Schweiz herausgegeben von der schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Urgeschichte, Band IV.) Pp. viii+118 with 42 plates and 4 folding plans. Basel: Verlag Birkhauser. 1945. Price not stated.

The Horn above Wittnau, a hill fort in Kanton Aargau, lies five miles south of the Rhine and about twenty miles east of Basel. On three sides steep slopes fall from the settlement, lying about 2,200 ft. above sea-level, to valleys some 800 ft. below. Only on the west is the ridge linked to the tableland, and on this side two massive ramparts constitute the defences. The whole site is covered with trees, and the excavations carried out by the Swiss Society for Prehistory, under the direction of Dr. G. Bersu, were necessarily confined to a series of trenches, sited with due regard for the preservation of the forest.

The report is a model of exactitude and lucidity. The three periods of occupation are recorded on a series of sections and plans, while three maps show the layout of the successive settlements, superimposed in red on a contoured plan of the site. The very extensive results achieved in spite of the limitations imposed by the nature of the site were rendered possible by a close and prolonged

study of the individual sections. The carefully chosen selection of the excellent section drawings now published illustrates all the points made by the author and enables the reader to follow and check his conclusions. In these drawings Dr. Bersu uses a technique which attempts to reproduce the actual appearance of the wall of the trench, with its fine gradations of structure and colouring. Both aesthetically and scientifically the result is more satisfactory than the schematic conventions so often used to illustrate excavation reports, as it shows the merging of one stratum into another, which is often to be observed in the field, and throws into prominence such abrupt transitions as occur. It also gives an immediate impression of structural features such as the beam-holes and the stone-built supports of the murus gallicus at the Horn. In the latter respect it may be compared with the sections in the Maiden Castle Report which combine representation of the structural features with a more schematic drawing of the strata. Dr. Bersu was his own draughtsman and there is no doubt that his technique in every way carries out his objects. Whether it would be equally successful if the sections were the result of collaboration between two persons, the archaeologist and the draughtsman, is less certain. An excellent series of photographs illustrates the features uncovered in the course of the work and reconstructed drawings of the defences and of the prehistoric dwellings complete the record of the excavations of the Horn.

The first settlement on this promontory was a fortress of the Late Bronze Age. A single bank cuts off the end of the ridge. It was originally at least 40 ft. high, with a sloping front and a back built up in three terraces with intercommunicating ramps. In front of the bank was a broad, shallow ditch; the entrance lay at the north end along the brow of the slope. The bank was formed of earth and stone, reinforced with timber beams laid on small supports of dry stone. Only beams laid across the bank could be distinguished in the section, but others running longitudinally may be assumed on structural grounds. The back of the terraces was revetted with dry-stone walling. Numerous sling-stones indicate the dominant weapon in use at the time of construction. Within the defences were some seventy houses, the majority set along the edge of the plateau. These houses stood on platforms cut into the slope of the hill, their outer walls being carried on projecting beams supported by small stone pillars. No difference in social standing is indicated by the plan of the houses or by the objects found in different areas, but the scale of the defences proves that the inhabitants of other settlements, probably open villages, shared in their erection. The builders of the hill fort were closely related to the inhabitants of Alpenquai, Zürich, a lake village of Hallstatt B type, datable, on the chronology put forward by Menghin, to the period 850–700 B.C.

The ramparts of the hill fort were destroyed by fire, but the conflagration spared the houses within the settlement. The destroyed defences were replaced by a rather different system, the exact arrangement of which could not be recovered. A second rampart was thrown across the ridge, rather over 100 yards to the west. Occupation, on the same sites and in the same type of house, continued within the inner enclosure, but the new outer space was not inhabited. The pottery, in bulk about 20 per cent. of that of the Bronze Age, is of Hallstatt D type, ascribed on the same chronology to the period 600–500 B.C., but it should be noted that neither the defences nor the settlement provided any evidence of a break in the continuity of the occupation. The apparent contradiction of the two types of evidence can, as the author says, only be resolved when fuller knowledge of these cultures is available. On the plateau, half a mile to the west, a small tumulus belonging to the builders of the Hallstatt fortifications was explored. It contained

inhumations with serpentiform fibulae.

The final occupation of the Horn belonged to the third century A.D., when a wall and ditch were thrown across the neck of the promontory, along the line of the Bronze Age rampart. The well-designed and technically competent fortification betrays the hand of an engineer acquainted with the military practice of the eastern provinces of the Empire. Its erection is connected with the defence of the civil population, at a time when Germanic attacks had led to the destruction of

the Limes (circa A.D. 260). Coins and pottery point to a reoccupation of the site in the fourth century.

C. A. R. R.

Plough and Pasture. By E. CECIL CURWEN. Pp. 122. London: Cobbett Press, 1946. 7s. 6d.

Into this small volume Dr. Curwen has succeeded in compressing a fascinating and well-illustrated account of food production from its earliest beginnings. Stock-breeding, the origin and early spread of agriculture, pasture, the reaping and threshing and drying and milling of corn are admirably dealt with. For seven of the book's eight chapters one has nothing but praise; but with a great part of the remaining chapter, 'Ploughs and Fields', I find myself in complete disagreement. My own views on these matters will, I trust, shortly appear in print. In any case, the subject cannot be debated in the space allotted to this review.

Evidence from Denmark only available since Dr. Curwen's book and my paper were written may, however, be referred to. It would certainly have caused the author to reconsider some of his opinions. For example, Glob (Acta Arch. xvi) has shown that the Døstrup-type plough was armed with two shares, one of which was large and fully capable of cutting a broad furrow. The type specimen itself 'is pieced together of new and old parts; the owner cheated the gods by omitting the principal share... which could well be done without, when the object was merely to describe a few furrows in a ritual ploughing'. Early cross-ploughing in Jutland was therefore carried out with efficient plough-shares. Wear-marks show that the ploughs were tilted so as to turn the soil aside. It follows that the reason for cross-ploughing, and the need for a wide field, must be sought elsewhere. My suggestion is that the operation was rendered desirable by the climatic conditions of the Bronze Age, repeated stirring and pulverization of the soil being necessary to prevent evaporation.

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On page 64 the author expresses the common opinion that the ard could be used only on light well-drained soils. Now Glob (ibid. and xiii, p. 267) shows that both spade and crook ards were used in Jutland in the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages on soils varying from sand to clay. The fragments of wheel-ploughs from Tømmerby and Villersø were found in districts of sandy soils.

In Acta Arch. xvi, Jessen and Steensberg deal with the crook ard from Vebbestrup which is shown to belong to the beginning of the Early Iron Age. Thus we have an early date for trace traction and the simple but effective device of alternative draught-holes for regulating the depth of the ploughing found also on other, presumably contemporary, specimens of the type. The device was retained until comparatively recent times, but the important point to note is this additional proof of the effectiveness and complexity of prehistoric ploughs. It is becoming much more risky to dogmatize about these early implements, but the risk invariably lies in underrating them and those who made and used them.

F. G. Payne

Stained Glass in Somerset, 1250-1830. By Christopher Woodforde, M.A., F.S.A. 10×6. Pp. xii+314+51 pls. London: Geoffrey Cumberlege, 1946. 42s.

This work is far from being what so many books with similar titles are—a mere list of glass to be seen in the churches of some particular county—it is, indeed, a model of what such a work should be, and the author must have devoted an amazing amount of time and industry to compiling it. To clear and concise descriptions of the actual glass are appended scholarly and illuminating comments with a wealth of references to printed and other sources covering the whole field of medieval religious art and inconography.

The glass of Somerset provides a rich field for study and record. Much of it has never been described before and some of it is of most accomplished design and workmanship. Only one or two points call for remark: with so much finely designed work at a comparatively early date in the cathedral, it does not seem necessary to look farther than Wells for the centre from which the greater part of the glass of later date in Somerset was derived. But it does not necessarily follow

that Dr. Eeles was mistaken in suggesting that at least some of it was executed in Bristol because it contains 'no trace of Renaissance influence' and 'a flourishing port like Bristol would be open to fresh influence from the Continent', though 'these influences would not perhaps be so impressive as in London and the larger towns of the Eastern counties'. We should indeed be surprised to find Renaissance influences in the design of glass in a fifteenth-century parish church in any part of England, especially in an agricultural county which was, according to Bloxham, noted for its 'provincialism' in architecture. The development of design in glass followed that of architecture, it did not precede it. St. Michael-le-Belfrey church at York, completed as late as 1545, and the spire at Louth, Lincs., finished in 1515, show not a trace of Renaissance influence, though they are situated in towns which are in close touch with the Continent through the Humber. And though, as stated in a footnote to p. 24, a search of fifteenth-century Bristol records has failed to produce the names of any glass-painters, that does not necessarily imply that there were none. In 1290 John of Bristol, King's Glazier, executed work to a considerable extent in Westminster Abbey. But whilst accepting the view that most of the glass in the county is of local provenance, not everyone would be prepared to admit that Somerset glass-painters 'almost certainly painted glass for the Hall of John Hall at Salisbury' (p. 23). The figure of St. Michael bearing a shield with a cross moline at Orchardleigh (p. 159 note) is evidently one of the frequent examples where an old cartoon of St. George has been used without making the necessary alterations. Such economies and adaptations were frequent in all the arts during the middle ages, and particularly so in stained glass. A woodcarver at Ripon in 1518 agreed to make 'a Georg Apon horsebak' with two detachable heads and three arms so that it could be made to fit various occasions, and Alfred W. Pollard in his Early Illustrated Books points out how Vérard, the French printer (temp. Henry VII of England), adapted woodcuts from Ovid's Metamorphoses depicting Saturn devouring his children, and a rather improper figure of Venus rising from the sea, so as to represent a Holy Family. The rayed sun on a shield in fifteenth-century glass formerly in Blythburg church, which it is suggested in a note to p. 159 'may have been evolved from a representation of the boss in the middle of the shield', might equally have been suggested or adapted from the Yorkist badge of the Sun in Splendour.

There are one or two slips which might be corrected in a later edition. At the bottom of p. 23 in the sentence 'although the influence of the painters is to be seen in Devon, Dorset, Wilts.' etc., the word 'Somerset' has evidently been dropped out. The words (p. 174 note) 'no less than six scenes' should read 'no fewer than'. On p. 232 Bayne is spelt 'Bain', and on p. 269 Bron evidently refers to Marguerite of Austria's famous glass at Brou. It is regrettable that there are no references given in the text to the plates which illustrate the descriptions of the glass.

The illustrations are excellent and well chosen. In many of them the author shows himself as accomplished in this by no means easy branch of photography as in other directions. As we should expect from the Oxford University Press the work is excellently produced; it may be suggested, however, that a more transparent yellow ink might have been chosen with advantage to represent the silver stain on the line illustrations of quarries.

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May we join with the author in grateful thanks to those benefactors 'who made possible this contribution to the history of one of the most pleasant of English counties and one of the most interesting of the arts'.

John A. Knowles

Field Archaeology. By R. J. C. Atkinson. 7½×4¾. Pp. i-x+238, with 8 plates and 87 diagrams in text. London: Methuen, 1946. 12s. 6d.

This useful work is the production of a skilful and enthusiastic excavator, whose experience has been chiefly with prehistoric and kindred sites in the south of England. Within those limits it will be found an admirable introduction to the technique of excavation, and many of the remarks upon general matters are of wide and general application. To illustrate the limits in

question it will be sufficient to say that in the bibliography of excavation reports not a single Roman fort is mentioned, and that the statement (p. 48) that 'archaeological sites on clay are luckily rare' is enough to make any excavator north of the Thames raise his eyebrows: just as forking is a technique wholly inapplicable to clay sites. But the author is writing of what he knows, and it is right to commend his honesty in not dealing with the many areas in which

excavation problems are outside the field of his experience.

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There can be little doubt that a further edition of this work will be required. In view of this, the following observations may be made. The old and new series of the Ordnance Maps should be more clearly distinguished in tabulation: it is not easy, without careful reading of the preamble, to make this distinction from the list. The precise use of a bench-mark and the way in which to use it with a levelling-staff should somewhere be indicated, particularly in a work where the amount of space and detail devoted to surveying will be considered by many disproportionate. The scope of the use of probing should be enlarged to include at least searching for roads and pavements, for in this function the probe can be readily employed in clay or sand. The reader who is introduced to pollen analysis should be reminded that this can be used, by means of samples from sealed deposits of growing turf or of turfwork structures, to determine the character of local vegetation at the period to which the structure belongs. This is a use of far wider and more important applicability than the much rarer dating from pollen to which the experience of the author is evidently limited. Similarly, in dealing with soil samples the excavator should be told that the value of the sample is infinitely increased when it reaches the analyst as a solid block, not as 'heaped tablespoonfuls', of which the top and bottom are indicated by labels. Notes are often of no use if the whole sample is disintegrated. In the matter of workmen, insurance against injury is a wise precaution in any deep trenching, and the premium is not a high one: but it may save large sums, which excavation committees can seldom afford, in workmen's compensation. While many will agree with the author that the small reflex camera is probably the best for amateur use in all-round archaeological photography, the suggestion that the stand camera with plates is 'almost obsolete' cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. It still remains the best machine for archaeological work, and its drawbacks are chiefly that it does not commend itself to lazy and weak workers; its slow plates give incomparably the best results, especially if a backed plate is used. This idea is not popular, but it is true. In the technique of photography the suggestion of introducing a 'narrow band of dark earth' where this feature does not actually exist (p. 163) cannot be accepted as wise: better to lower the surface contained by the pit slightly and so obtain definition. The remarks upon the activity of earthworms should be revised: after many years of experience in observation of stratification this reviewer has yet to meet with a layer which has been seriously disturbed by such causes. Much, on the other hand, can be learnt from the behaviour of roots. Finally, the advice that, in drawing, complicated hatching should be separated from layer lines is belied by the diagrams, e.g. figs. 74 and 77, where the two run into one another in the usual manner.

The criticism given above is intended as a friendly contribution towards a new edition of the work. There is no doubt that such an edition will be needed, for the book is full of good things. Its definition of the differences in scope and purpose between selective and total excavation (p. 18), or of the meaning of the working hypothesis (p. 165), are valuable and clear. The frank statement of the true value of amateur labour (pp. 64-5) should be read and inwardly digested by every would-be excavator. But, above all, the book is full of practical common-sense advice upon matters which are not set down elsewhere, and when it is remembered that few workers or students follow as much as half the advice which they are given and that perspective is obtained by actual experience and never from text-books, the over-elaboration in many matters will be not merely forgiven but forgotten as thoroughly as it is by Mr. Atkinson himself when at work.

I. A. RICHMOND

Council for British Archaeology. Notes for the Guidance of Archaeologists in regard to Expert Evidence. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 7. Published for the C.B.A. by the Institute of Archaeology, N.W. 1. 3d.

These notes, compiled by the Natural Sciences Committee of the Council for British Archaeology, should be in the hands of all excavators. In the past it has not always been easy for the field worker to know where to turn for expert advice on problems involving geology, botany, zoology, pedology, metallurgy, and so forth, that may lie outside his own competence. Here for the first time such information is succinctly presented, with names and addresses of those persons or institutions who have signified their readiness to examine objects or samples submitted to them.

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Nieuwe reeks, 26:—Een borstbeeld uit Palmyra, door W. D. van Wijngaarden; Twee vroegmiddeleeuwsche burchten bij Keppel, door W. C. Braat; De dateering van het Romeinsche Castellum op 'De Woerd' bij Valkenburg Z. H., door W. Glasbergen; Een antiek procesprotocol, door B. H. Stricker. Supplement of nieuwe reeks 26:—De Holdeurn bij Berg en Dal; centrum van pannenbakkerij en

aardewerk-industrie in den Romeinschen tijd., door Dr J. H. Holwerda en Dr W. C. Braat.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

Thursday, 6th February, 1947. Prof. V. Gordon Childe, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Miss V. M. Dallas was admitted a Fellow.

The following were elected Fellows of the Society: Mr. Christopher Edward Clive Hussey, Mr. Graham Alexander Webster, Mr. Horace Hird, Mr. Frederick William Kuhlicke, Mr. Frederick Thomas Baker, Mr. Archer Hopkinson, Mr. John Bernard Calkin, Mr. Frederick George Emmison, Mr. John Pelham Maitland, Mr. Harold John Stickland, Miss Rosalind Mary Theodosia Hill, Dr. Jesse Robert Garrood, Mr. John Compton Dickinson, Mr. Richard William de Fécamp Feachem, Mr. Richard George Goodchild, Miss Gertrude Rachel Levy.

Thursday, 13th February 1947. J. G. Mann, Esq., Director, in the Chair.

Canon H. D. Littler, Mr. R. W. de F. Feachem, and Mr. J. P. Maitland were admitted Fellows.

The Ven. S. J. A. Evans, F.S.A., read a paper on the Obedientiary System in the Cathedral Priory of Ely.

Thursday, 27th February 1947. Sir Cyril Fox, President, in the Chair.

Mr. F. W. Kuhlicke, Miss G. R. Levy, Miss R. M. T. Hill, and Mr. C. E. C. Hussey were admitted Fellows.

T. D. Kendrick, Esq., Secretary, read a note on John Rous and Guy's Cliff. The Rous Roll was exhibited by courtesy of the College of Arms.

Thursday, 6th March 1947. Prof. V. Gordon Childe, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following were elected Fellows of the Society: Mr. Maurice Francis Bond, Mr. Roy Rainbird Clarke, Mr. Samuel James Garton, Miss Cicely Baker, Mr. Leslie Valentine Grinsell, Canon Reginald Felix Wilkinson, Prof. Michael Joseph O'Kelly, Dr. Kenneth Arthur Steer, Rev. Frank Conquest Clare, Commander Arthur William Bryant Messenger, Mr. Oliver Sheldon.

Thursday, 13th March 1947. Prof. V. Gordon Childe, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. L. V. Grinsell, Mr. M. R. Hull, Mr. E. M. Jope, and Miss C. Baker were admitted Fellows.

Dr. G. Bersu, Hon. F.S.A., read a paper on three Viking burials in the Isle of Man.

Thursday, 20th March 1947. Dr. I. A. Richmond, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Prof. T. S. R. Boase, Mr. F. T. Baker, Mr. G. A. Webster, Mr. C. P. Hampson, and Mr. S. J. Garton were admitted Fellows.

Dr. I. A. Richmond, V.-P. S.A., read a paper on Stukeley's lamp: the Society's badge and its origin.

C. A. R. Radford, Esq., F.S.A. exhibited objects found at Tintagel, 1933-9.

Thursday, 27th March 1947. Sir Cyril Fox, President, in the Chair.

Dr. R. T. Jenkins and Mr. M. F. Bond were admitted Fellows.

E. M. Jope, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on Excavations in the Norman Castle of Ascot Doilly, Oxfordshire.

Thursday, 17th April 1947. B. H. St. J. O'Neil, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

J. G. Mann, Esq., Director, read a paper on The Field of the Cloth of Gold and Henry VIII's pageant pictures.

Wednesday, 23rd April 1947. Anniversary Meeting. Sir Cyril Fox, President, in the Chair. Mr. J. B. Calkin was admitted a Fellow.

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Mr. Lewis Edwards and Mr. H. Stanford London were appointed Scrutators of the Ballot,

The following report of the Council for the Year 1946-7 was read:-

Research.—With the formation of the Roman and Medieval London Excavation Council under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, the Society's Roman London Committee has completed the work for which it was appointed; its members, however, have become members of the Executive Committee of the Council, thus maintaining the Society's close connexion with the work of excavation in the City, which is to be supervised by Mr. W. F. Grimes.

In pursuance of the Society's policy for the investigation of linear earthworks, a paper on 'Linear Earthworks: Methods of Field Survey' has been published in the *Antiquaries Journal*

and reprints are available for the guidance of field workers.

Grants from the Research Fund have been made to the Colchester Excavation Committee for the exploration of a dyke near Barn Hall, and to Mr. D. N. Riley for work on an earthwork near Rotherham.

Morris Fund.—Grants from the Morris Fund have been made towards work at Chithurst church, Heythrop church, Ballidon chapel, Bradburne, and for the re-erection of the Saxon cross in Bradburne churchyard.

Publication.—The Antiquaries Journal has appeared regularly. Archaeologia, volume 92, is in the press. The publication of Research Report No. XIV, Camulodunum, by C. F. C. Hawkes

and M. R. Hull, is expected in the present week.

Library.—The Library has been in full use throughout the year. Added comfort has resulted from the installation of new and additional radiators, and the replacement of the glass in the Library roof. Good progress has been made in the renewal of exchange arrangements with foreign societies, interrupted by the war, and fresh exchange arrangements have been entered into. The Library Rules have been revised and reprinted.

Much interest has been evinced in the exhibition at ballots of selections from the Society's

collection of manuscripts and early printed books, arranged by the Librarian.

General.—The Council has called the attention of the Colonial Office to the reported damage to some ancient monuments in Malta caused by their occupation by service departments, and has received a sympathetic reply. Assistance has been given to the British Council in the nomination of an architect to supervise the preservation of the church of Debra Damo in Northern Ethiopia. Dr. I. A. Richmond and Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil have been appointed the Society's representatives on the Administration of the Haverfield Trust. Sir Alfred Clapham has been appointed to represent the Society on the Committee of Management of the Institute of Archaeology, Mr. G. H. Chettle as trustee for the Sir John Soane's Museum, and Sir Leonard Woolley on the Anglo-Turkish Institute of Archaeology at Ankara. Regular weekly meetings have been resumed throughout the session and attendances have been satisfactory.

The list of Local Secretaries has been revised.

The following gifts other than books have been received:

From W. E. Bentley, K.C.:

Four eighteenth-century drawings of Stonehenge.

From H. S. Braun, F.S.A.:

A collection of lantern slides and negatives of Malta, &c.

From D. A. J. Buxton, F.S.A.:

Manuscript journal of a tour, and poems, by Hudson Gurney, Vice-President 1822-46.

From C. J. P. Cave, F.S.A.:

Camera and accessories designed for the photographing of roof bosses, &c.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

From Sir Geoffrey Cornewall, Bt.:

Heraldic manuscript pedigree of the Skipwith family.

Eleven medieval deeds and charters.

Tally stick (temp. Geo. III).

From Canon R. U. Potts, F.S.A.:

A water-colour painting of San Clemente, Rome, by Rev. G. S. Cautley.

From Foster Stearns, F.S.A.:

Sixteenth-century heraldic MSS. of the Arms of the Kings of Scotland and of the Nobility. Arms out of churches and gentlemen's houses in Suffolk.

Obituary.—The following Fellows have died since last Anniversary:

Ordinary Fellows

Henry Edward Montgomery Baylis, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., J.P., 6th December 1946.

Alfred Trego Butler, M.V.O., M.C., Windsor Herald, 22nd December 1946.

Sir Geoffrey Arthur Romaine Callender, Kt., M.A., F.R. Hist.S., 6th November 1946.

Arthur Bertram Campling, 24th February 1947.

Rev. Arthur Henry Collins, M.A., 14th May 1946.

Sydney Mason Collins, T.D., M.A., 16th June 1946.

Rev. Ernest Hermitage Day, D.D., 18th August 1946.

Henry Philip Burke Downing, F.R.I.B.A., 26th March 1947.

Arthur Ernest Ebblewhite, J.P., LL.D., 25th March 1947.

Cuthbert Joseph Lake, 9th February 1947.

Sir Ernest Kaye Le Fleming, M.A., M.B., B.C., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 16th July 1946.

Ernest Samuel Makower, 2nd May 1946.

Sir Charles Marston, Kt., 21st May 1946.

Percy Mowlem, F.R.I.B.A., 27th September 1946.

Sir Charles William Chadwick Oman, K.B.É., M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A., 23rd June 1946.

Harold John Edward Peake, M.A., 22nd September 1946.

Edward Stanley Mould Perowne, 23rd February 1947.

Granville Proby, C.B., 9th March 1947.

George James Turner, F.B.A., 4th June 1946.

Honorary Fellows

Prof. Paul Clemen, 1941.

Dr. Charles Diehl, -.

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Le Chanoine Victor Martial Leroquais, 1st March 1946

M. Jean J. Marquet de Vasselot, 12th August 1946.

Prof. Hugo Obermaier, 1946.

Marcus Hanna Simaika Pasha, 2nd October 1944.

ALFRED TREGO BUTLER, Windsor Herald, Genealogist of the Order of the Bath and of the Royal Victorian Order and Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, died on 22nd December 1946 at the age of 66. He began his association with the College of Arms at the age of 17 when he entered the office of Sir Henry Burke, Somerset Herald. After serving with the Worcestershire Regiment in the First World War, in which he won the M.C., he became Secretary to Sir Henry Burke, then Garter King of Arms, acquiring wide knowledge of the Herald's College, and editing Burke's Peerage from 1922 to 1926. He came to be recognized

as the foremost genealogist of his generation. Portcullis Pursuivant from 1926, he became Windsor Herald in 1931. Elected a Fellow in 1927, he served on the Council in 1937 and was

an active member of the Croft Lyons Committee.

SIR GEOFFREY ARTHUR ROMAINE CALLENDER, Director of the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, died suddenly on 6th November 1946 at the age of 71. Educated at Merton College, Oxford, he became head of the Department of History and English at the Royal Naval College, Osborne, on its foundation in 1904. In 1921 he transferred to Dartmouth and in the following year became Professor of History and English at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, a post he continued to hold when in 1934 he became the first Director of the National Maritime Museum. As its Treasurer and Secretary he was the moving spirit of the Society for Nautical Research, playing a leading part in the restoration of H.M.S. Victory, about which he wrote two books. He served on the Council of the Hakluyt Society, the Wren Society, and the British Records Association and was Vice-President of the Navy Records Society and the Historical Association. Elected an F.S.A. in 1923, he served on the Council in 1932.

SYDNEY MASON COLLINS died on 16th June 1946 at the age of 67. Educated at St. Paul's and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, he was called to the Bar in 1906 and served throughout the First World War in the Mounted Signals of the Royal Engineers. When elected a Fellow in 1938 he had already a wide reputation in this and other countries as a medieval armorist, and was appointed by Council in 1940 to be Co-editor of the Society's new edition of Papworth, which is being prepared by the Croft Lyons Committee. He contributed several papers on points of medieval armory to the Antiquaries Journal, to the Archives Héraldiques Suisses, and to the New England Register, but the bulk of his extensive and important work in Armories and Ordinaries of the early heraldry of Great Britain, France, the Low Countries, and Germany is

still to be published.

HENRY PHILIP BURKE DOWNING, who was elected a Fellow in 1920, died on 26th March 1947 at the age of 81. Educated at St. Olave's School and the Royal Academy Schools, he became a specialist in the restoration of old churches. He was Diocesan architect for Chichester and one of the consulting architects to the Incorporated Church Buildings Society and the London Diocesan Fund. He was Vice-President of the R.I.B.A. 1926–8, and wrote several books on Church architecture, including Monumental Brasses and Westminster Abbey and its Monuments.

ERNEST ARTHUR EBBLEWHITE, who died on 25th March 1947 at the age of 80, was elected a Fellow in 1893. In early life he was on the staff of the College of Arms, and throughout his life had intimate association with many City companies, being at one time Master of the Worshipful Companies of Ironmongers and of Parish Clerks, and Clerk to the Worshipful Company of Gardeners (1902–37) and Tin Plate Workers (1894–1937). He was a member of the Court of Governors of Sheffield University, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. A Justice of the Peace for Middlesex, he was Chairman of Highgate Petty Sessions and Assistant Chairman of Middlesex Quarter Sessions. His publication included histories of the Worshipful Companies on Tin Plate Workers and of Parish Clerks.

SIR ERNEST KAYE LE FLEMING was elected F.S.A. in 1937. He received his medical training at Cambridge and St. George's Hospital, and later took an active part in the work of the British Medical Association, whose Gold Medal was conferred upon him in 1941. He was knighted in 1937 and received the honorary degree of M.D. from Dublin and from Melbourne. He was

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an active member of the Dorset Archaeological Society.

ERNEST SAMUEL MAKOWER died on 2nd May 1946 at the age of 70. A benefactor of the London Museum of which he was appointed a permanent trustee in 1930, he financed the London Museum concerts and was responsible for their programmes. He served on the Music Committee of the British Council and was a Director of the Royal College of Music. He was elected F.S.A. in 1935.

SIR CHARLES MARSTON, who died on 21st May 1946, in his 80th year, devoted large sums to furthering excavation in the Near East, in the belief that the best way to establish the literal truth of the Bible was by archaeological research. He financed or contributed to the excavations at Old Jericho and Tell-Duweir, which produced valuable results. He was created a knight in 1926

and elected an F.S.A in 1932.

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SIR CHARLES WILLIAM CHADWICK OMAN, who died in Oxford on 23rd June 1946, was at that time the Senior Fellow of the Society, having been elected F.S.A. in 1887. Born in 1860 at Mozufferpore, India, he entered Winchester as a senior scholar in 1872. Six years later he went up to Oxford as a scholar of New College, subsequently taking firsts in Literae Humaniores and Modern History. In 1885 he was elected a Fellow of All Souls, with which college he was closely connected for the rest of his life. His important historical works are too numerous for individual mention, but the immense width of the interests is indicated by such titles as A History of the Peninsular War (1902-30), The Art of War in the Middle Ages (1898), The Coinage of England (1931), A History of England before the Norman Conquest (1910), not to mention The Unfortunate Colonel Despard (1922) and The Lyons Mail (1945). In 1905 he was elected a Fellow of the British Academy and in the same year was appointed Chichele Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. During the First World War he served in the Press Bureau, founded and organized the library of the Imperial War Museum, and compiled The Outlook of War 1914. For these services he was made K.B.E. in 1920. Elected a Burgess for the University of Oxford 1919, he retained his seat as a Conservative until 1935. He took a leading part in the work of numerous learned societies, being President of the Historical Association, 1919-21, of the Royal Numismatic Society, 1919-30, and of the Royal Archaeological Institute, 1927-37.

HAROLD JOHN EDWARD PEAKE died at Newbury on 27th September 1947 at the age of 79. Trained in estate management, he travelled in Japan, China, and the Mediterranean as a young man and lived for a time in British Columbia. Settled at Newbury, he took an active part in local affairs, serving from 1919 to 1943 on the Berks. Education Committee and acting as Hon. Curator of Newbury Museum. He conducted a number of excavations for the Newbury Field Club, of which he was President. He was elected F.S.A. in 1922, in which year he was President of the Anthropological Section of the British Association. He was President of the Royal Anthropological Institute, 1926–8, of which body he was Huxley Memorial Lecturer and Huxley Medallist in 1940. His publications were numerous. He collaborated with our Fellow Prof. J. H. Fleure in a series entitled 'Corridors of Time', contributed many papers to the Antiquaries Journal, and wrote a number of more popular works. He will be remembered by a wide circle of those who turned to him for guidance and advice and for his outstanding services

to British prehistory.

Granville Proby, who was elected a Fellow in 1926, died at his home at Elton Hall, Peterborough, on 9th March 1947 at the age of 63. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Oxford, he became a clerk in the House of Lords in 1907, being promoted to principal clerk of the judicial department in 1941. Called to the Bar in 1920, he was Chairman of Huntingdonshire Quarter Sessions in 1941 and acted as High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire in 1935 and His Majesty's Lieutenant of Huntingdonshire at the time of his death. He was

joint editor of the Victoria County History of Huntingdonshire from 1926 to 1935.

GEORGE JAMES TURNER, who died on 4th June 1946, was elected a Fellow in 1900. Educated at Cambridge, he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1893 and became an authority on medieval law. He assisted the late F. W. Maitland in his editions of the Year Book of Edward II. He was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1932 and served on its Council in 1937. He was Ford's lecturer at Oxford in 1937 and became joint literary editor of the Seldon Society Publications in the same year. He served on the Council of the Society in 1934-5.

HALLE EDHEM BEY, elected an Honorary Fellow in 1933, died early in the war. He was for many years Director of the Musées des Antiquités at Istanbul, an office with which was associated the charge of certain of the national historical monuments. He was the author of *Le Palais de Topkapou* and other works, and was a contributor to the *Revue Historique* of the Institut d'Histoire Ottomane.

Professor Paul Clemen, who died in 1941, was elected an Honorary Fellow in 1933. Born at Sommerfeld bei Leipzig in 1866, he was educated at the Universities of Leipzig, Bonn, and Strassburg. As a young man he was appointed Provinzial Konservator of the Rhine Province and joined the staff of Bonn University. In 1899 he was appointed Professor of Art History at the Academy of Art in Düsseldorf and three years later Professor at Bonn. In 1907 he spent a year at Harvard as an exchange professor. His books are numerous, among which may be mentioned Die Kunstdenkmäler der Rheinprovinz, 8 vols. (1891), Die Denkmalpstege in Frankreich (1898), and Jahresberichte der Rheinisch. Denkmalpstege, 15 vols. (1896). He had become

President of the Denkmalrat der Rheinprovinz in 1912.

M. LE CHANOINE VICTOR LEROQUAIS was elected an Honorary Fellow in 1938. Born in 1875 at Saint-Germain-de-Tallevende (Calvados), he was ordained priest in 1900. It was in 1906 as curé of Bény-sur-Mer, not far from Caen, that he began his life-work on the history of the Mass, and the analysis of all the liturgical manuscripts of France, which occupied the rest of his life. After service at Salonika in the First World War he returned to his chosen work, his first catalogue appearing in 1924. By his untiring industry and energy he made available a mass of extremely important material which is scattered about the provincial libraries of France. Besides the actual catalogues of the various types of liturgical manuscripts his introductions to the volumes are of enormous value to the student, as they provide the most up to date discussion of the subject with which they deal. Such sections as those which answer the question 'What is a Breviary?' or 'What is a Pontifical?' are written with sufficient clarity not only to explain the problem to the liturgiologist, but to the non-specialist as well.

M. Jean J. Marquet de Vasselot, who was elected an Honorary Fellow in 1922, died in Paris on 12th August 1946 after a long illness. Entering the Louvre in 1892, he worked in the department of medieval, renaissance, and Far Eastern antiquities until his retirement as Conservateur. For many years he was also Conservateur of the Musée de Cluny. To both these posts he brought not only the qualities of mind that made him a European authority on objects of art, but also qualities of character that made him the friend of colleagues of his own and many other nations. His published work consisted of a great number of articles and a few important books, on art, sculpture, tapestries, majolica, and other decorative arts, especially metal-work. In 1924 he was president of the Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France and of the

Société de l'Histoire de l'Art Français in 1921 and 1930.

Professor Hugo Obermaier was elected an Honorary Fellow in 1933. Born at Ratisbon in 1877, he studied at Vienna, where he developed a flair for prehistory. When he went to Paris in 1904 he met his lifelong friend the Abbé Breuil, with whom a few years later he excavated the prehistoric home-site at Castillo in North Spain. When the Institut de Paléontologie Humaine was founded in Paris he was made one of the professors. He was excavating at Castillo on the outbreak of the First World War and remained in Spain, later accepting Spanish nationality. Between the wars he worked in Spain until the civil war drove him to Switzerland. Here he was working at Fribourg when the Second World War broke out. Though a Roman Catholic priest, he never held a Cure of Souls. His quaternary geological work, both in the Pyrenees and the Cordillera Cantabrica, was a real contribution to knowledge, as was his work at the painted cave of Pileta. With his death science has lost an honest and tireless investigator of international reputation.

The scrutators having handed in their report, the following were declared elected officers and members of Council for the ensuing year: Sir Cyril Fox, President; Mr. H. L. Bradfer-Lawrence, Treasurer; Mr. J. G. Mann, Director; Mr. T. D. Kendrick, Secretary; Mr. J. P. G. Burchell, Rev. M. P. Charlesworth, Miss L. F. Chitty, Mr. R. H. D'Elboux, Ven. S. J. A. Evans, Prof. H. J. Fleure, Mr. J. A. Giuseppi, Mr. W. H. Godfrey, Dr. Rose Graham, Mr. D. B. Harden, Mr. J. F. Head, Lord Ilchester, Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil, Dr. I. A. Richmond, Mr. P. S. Spokes, Miss M. V. Taylor.

The President then delivered the Anniversary Address (pp. 113-19). On the motion of Sir Alfred Clapham, Hon. Vice-President, the following resolution was carried unanimously: 'That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the President for his Address and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.' The President signified his assent.

Thursday, 1st May 1947. Sir Cyril Fox, President, in the Chair.

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Mr. M. A. Sisson, Dr. J. R. Garrood, and Commander A. W. B. Messenger were admitted Fellows.

The President announced that he had appointed Mr. Walter Hindes Godfrey to be a Vice-President of the Society.

Dr. Enrico Josi read a paper on his excavations beneath St. Peter's in Rome.

Thursday, 8th May 1947. B. H. St. J. O'Neil, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following were elected Honorary Fellows of the Society:—Dr. Carl Axel Nordman, Miss Gisela M. A. Richter, Comte Blaise de Montesquiou-Fezensac, Mr. Harold G. Leask, Dr. Poul Nørlund, Mr. Kenneth Conant, Dr. Réné Dussaud, M. Jean Hubert. The following were elected Fellows of the Society:—Mr. Arthur Edward Henderson, Mr. Ernest Henry Rogers, Dr. John Walker, Mr. Derek Fortrose Allen, Dr. John Frederic Smerdon Stone, Mr. Geoffrey Templeman, Mr. George Albert Holleyman, Mr. Harold Mattingly, and Dr. Frederick John North.

Thursday, 22nd May 1947. Sir Frederic Kenyon, Hon. Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. H. Mattingly, Dr. J. Walker, Miss J. du Plat Taylor, Miss M. V. Seton-Williams, and Dr. J. F. S. Stone were admitted Fellows.

Professor John Garstang, F.S.A., read a paper on his excavations at Mersin.

Thursday, 29th May 1947. Sir Cyril Fox, President, in the Chair.

Rev. F. C. Clare, Mr. F. G. Emmison, Mr. R. Rainbird Clarke, Mr. J. C. Dickinson, Mr. G. A. Holleyman, and Mr. B. E. Sargeaunt were admitted Fellows.

Mr. Sheppard Frere, F.S.A., read a paper on excavations at Canterbury.

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society were then adjourned until Thursday, 23rd October 1947.

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